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MUNICIPAL.

Mayor Tiemann on the Results of the Battery Enlargement.

The Street-Cleaning Contract Declared Illegal.

Communication from D. D. Conover—Alleged Discovery of Immense Frauds in the Street Department.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon, President Clancy in the Chair. A petition was received from the [illegible] Regiment asking for drill rooms. The following communication was then received and read from the City Inspector:

[illegible]

The City Inspector refuses to comply, on the ground that such contract should have been open to competition, and given to the lowest responsible bidder, with adequate security. After quoting the law and section 38 of the new Charter, regulating the giving out of public work, he says:

"From a careful reading of the above, it will be seen that all contracts shall be made under such regulations as shall be established by ordinances of the Common Council; but is it to be inferred that the Common Council have a 'right' to 'make,' or direct any head of department to 'make' such contract and [illegible] such parties as the Common Council may direct?

"While it is evident that by a three-fourths vote of the members elected to each Board of the Common Council the work to be done or supply to be furnished may be ordered 'otherwise' than by contract, this provision it cannot be contended authorizes the Common Council to direct the work to be done by a stated year with parties selected and for a term of years; or, in other words, and in fact, to make a contract between these parties and the Corporation.

"It has been suggested that the plain and stringent requirement in relation to work or supplies exceeding in amount of cost the sum of $250, has reference simply to the necessity to perfect an 'unfinished' job, &c. Can this idea be entertained for a moment as consistent with the spirit of the section? Can it be that the Legislature deemed it requisite to provide, in words so precise, for a contingency which seldom occurs, as to 'unfinished' work, while the whole of the work to be done, or supplies furnished for the Corporation—not alone the work or supplies paid for from the amount annually levied by tax for the support of the Municipal Government, but also the many millions annually expended and paid by assessments for public improvements—I ask, can it be deemed consistent, or in accordance with the intent of the Legislature, to suppose that the whole section was not to be construed together, and that the requirement, when work is to be done by contract, that the 'contracts shall be entered into by the appropriate heads of Departments, and shall be founded on sealed bids or proposals made in compliance with public notice, * * * for at least ten days, * * * and given to the lowest bidder.' I repeat, can it be urged as consistent or truthful that this requirement has reference to 'unfinished' work alone?

"The resolution directing the making of a contract for street cleaning, as above, forms the first attempt to give a different construction to the action [illegible] governing the making of contracts for public work, and although the sum mentioned is one of magnitude, yet it is a comparative trifle in contrast with the sums which, by an abuse of such power, if vested in the Common Council, could be expended on public works in the future without the forms of advertising and award to the lowest bidder, provided the precedent should be thus established. I am unable to believe that the alterations in the Charter, made by the Legislature at its last session, were designed for any purpose other than expressly to preserve the guards against fraudulent bidding, and to protect the rights of bids submitted by persons in good faith, and to secure the award of the work to the lowest bidder for any work to be done or furnishing of supplies, and which has not been ordered by the Common Council to be done or furnished 'otherwise' than by contract. Entertaining these views, and deeming the subject one of the greatest importance to our citizens generally, before entering into a contract so 'authorized and directed' by the resolution, I addressed a note to the Counsel to the Corporation propounding certain interrogatories in relation to the right and power of the Common Council in adopting such resolutions and of the duty of the City Inspector under their requirements (copies of the note and reply being herewith presented, marked respectively 'A' and 'B.') I have therefore declined compliance with said resolution, and close this communication by quoting from the answer of the Counsel to the Corporation the following words: 'If I am right, it follows from these views that the Common Council had no authority to pass the resolution in question; that what they cannot authorize to be done, they have no right to direct one of their agents to do, and that their ordinance, confirmatory of the proposed contract being an act of void legislation, entails no obligation of compliance upon any executive officer of the Corporation. It is your duty not to make and execute the contract.'"

The following communication was received and read:

[illegible] REPORT FROM D. D. CONOVER, ESQ.—STREET DEPARTMENT.

STREET DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF STREET COMMISSIONER, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1858.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

Section 29 of the Charter requires that "every head of department shall report in writing to the Common Council quarterly, the state of his department, with such suggestions in relation to the improvement thereof and to the public business connected therewith as he may deem advisable." With such requisition it becomes the duty of the undersigned as head of the Street Department, to comply, and he therefore respectfully presents to your honorable body the following report:

[illegible] and of not being officially recognized by the late Mayor and Common Council, and as a consequence thereof, opportunity has not been allowed for a full and efficient service, which its present organization contemplates in the correction of flagrant abuses heretofore practiced, and the effecting a healthy restraint upon expenditures incident to its affairs. The litigation referred to, had its origin in an attempt on the part of the late Mayor and Board of Aldermen, to supersede the undersigned as Street Commissioner, by the appointment of Charles Devlin to the office, and in the further action on the part of the Mayor in taking possession of the Street Department by force in behalf of said Devlin. An appeal to the Supreme Court resulted in a decision in favor of the undersigned, and he was restored to his office, and the records and documents of the Department duly placed into his possession; and an injunction granted restraining said Devlin and all parties acting with or for him in interference in any manner with the Department, or in doing any act as Street Commissioner, a copy of which injunction is annexed, marked Doc. No. 1.

Yet, notwithstanding the full and explicit decision of the Court, substantiating the right of the undersigned to act as Street Commissioner, the late Mayor and Common Council to the end of their term refused an official recognition of the undersigned, and further litigation was commenced in the name of other parties claiming to be tax-paying citizens, and in consequence the Department is now restrained by an injunction in the discharge of one of its most important duties, viz.: the making of contracts for opening and regulating sundry streets as directed to be done by ordinance of the Common Council. The injunction was granted by Judge Ingraham, of the Court of Common Pleas, on the application of one Patrick Tracy, and its effect is to put a stop for the time being to a large amount of work in the opening and regulating streets, which could at this time, without doubt, be accomplished at most favorable rates of cost, and be productive of a vast amount of relief to laborers now suffering from want of employment.

This last attempt to embarrass the Department, and to obstruct the performance of legitimate duties of the highest importance to the City, will, no doubt, in due course of law, result in a like failure as other efforts previously made.

The action of the late Mayor and Common Council in refusing to recognize officially the undersigned, was imitated, by the Finance and Law Departments, and the consequence, as might have been confidently expected, has been that over-payments by the Comptroller have been made to a large amount to contractors and others, and the City Treasury has been defrauded of thousands of dollars by judgments obtained, without any determined efforts on the part of the Corporation Counsel to prevent the same. Section 3 of chapter 2 of the ordinance reorganizing the Street Department, requires that "All moneys payable by the Corporation for the performance of contracts or for work done under any bureau in the Street Department, shall be paid by the warrant of the Comptroller, drawn upon the requisition of the Street Commissioner." It is therefore apparent that the Comptroller can legally act only in concurrence with the Street Commissioner, when making payments on account of the Street Department; yet it appears that the large sum of $1[illegible],437 has been paid by him to sundry contractors and others, from time to time, since the undersigned assumed the charge of the Street Department, up to Nov. 11, 1857, without any requisition or even inquiry of or reference to the Department; a schedule of which payments is annexed, marked Doc. No. 2. Many of these payments are known to be wrong; some in excess of legitimate claims, and others in direct and illegal overcharge on contract. That such results should ensue, is not at all surprising, when the checks instituted by law are dispensed with, and parties having claims to be paid, left to arrange their demands according to the facility thus afforded for settlement. Had these claims been regularly submitted to the Street Department, and paid only upon the requisition of the undersigned as prescribed by the ordinance, the overpayments would not have occurred. In respect to the Law Department it would seem that the Corporation Counsel has gone even beyond a non-recognition of the undersigned and the Street Department under him, and that, notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court to the contrary, he avowedly has recognized the said Devlin and his assumed Street Department as legitimate, upon a mistaken assumption that a decision to that effect had been rendered by Judge Ingraham in the Court of Common Pleas; and upon the strength of such assumption he admits that when said Devlin and his appointees sued the Corporation for salaries he refused to allow a defence to be set up against the legality of their alleged appointments, and consequently judgment was obtained in every case by a virtual default, which judgments being certified correct by the Law Department were paid, and the Treasury thereby defrauded of some $60,000. A schedule of said judgments is annexed, marked Doc. No. 3. It is much to be regretted that the Comptroller did not deem it as expedient in these fraudulent cases to take upon himself to make a defence in behalf of the Corporation, and to employ counsel outside of the Law Department, as he did more recently in the case of the Lowber suit; for had he done so, the saving to the treasury in the former cases would have been nearly as large as in the latter.

By the ordinance reorganizing the Street Department, authority is given to the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, has a bureau assigned to him in the Street Department, and he is charged with the duty of repairing engines, hose-carts, hooks and ladders, and other machines and apparatus for the use of the Fire Department; and his transactions respecting such repairs are to be under the control, direction and supervision of the Street Commissioner.

The undersigned, however, is obliged to report that, since he has been acting as Street Commissioner, the Chief Engineer has not regarded the requirement of the ordinance, and his transactions in the discharge of the duties assigned him are unknown to the undersigned. His action furnishes another reason for placing the Street Department in its proper position of respect and recognition among the departments; for the expenditures of the Chief Engineer for account of the Fire Department have been a theme of public comment for some time past.

The undersigned further reports that the Street Department has been fully organized by him, under the ordinance, and it is, as it has been all along, prepared to discharge the share of executive duties assigned to it, under the Charter and ordinance; and he trusts that your honorable body will not permit the public interests longer to suffer by the obstruction of public works, and the squandering of the public money in cases appertaining to the Department; but that measures will be promptly taken to cause a proper recognition of a department second only to the Department of Finance in the City Government. It is proper to add, however, that, while he is fully disposed to recognize and admit his responsibility as head of the Street Department, for the faithful performance of all its obligations to the City; yet, in view of the non-recognition of the Street Department, and the assumptions of the Comptroller and others to act upon matters appertaining to the Department, without concurrence or consultation with the undersigned, he cannot consent to be held accountable for the irregularities, errors and extravagance that may result thereby.

A thorough examination and arrangement of the books, maps and other records of the Street Department and an investigation into past transactions of its affairs was ordered by the undersigned, and he has to report that owing to the very public manner in which the maps are necessarily kept in the office for public reference, (access to which cannot be denied any person wishing to examine them,) they are liable to get misplaced and even lost, and as some maps and profiles are yet missing after careful search, it is to be feared that some, perhaps valuable legal documents, are lost to the Department. It is also found that by use and unavoidable wear and tear many valuable maps are becoming useless for the purpose of legal searches, and may soon therefore prove a cause rather than a preventive of interminable lawsuits hereafter in reference particularly to the boundaries of land that have been changed by the alteration of lines caused by new openings and widenings of streets. In view of this condition of the map and profile records in the Department the following resolution was introduced and partially passed upon by the late Common Council, but from some oversight or neglect was never fully enacted. Viz: "that hereafter in all cases where by law a map or profile is filed in the Street Department the Street Commissioner shall cause a duly certified copy thereof to be made for the purpose of public use.

CASE I.

Regulating and grading Fifty-seventh-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue, pursuant to advertisement by James Furey, Street Commissioner, fifteen estimates were received. The only items of work specified or estimated for, were rock excavation, earth filling and culvert. John O'Nale was the lowest bidder, and the cost of the work by his estimate would be $13,891 86. Contract, however, was made July 29, 1854, with John Quin, whose estimate was fourth from the lowest, and the cost of the work by it would be $29,759 22; work to be completed by July 29, 1855. John Pettigrew and Terence McGuire became his sureties. P. H. Dreyer, Surveyor, and J. B. Halsey, Inspector, were appointed on the work. Quin subsequently assigned his contract to the Bowery Bank, but continued to perform the work until his death. Original contract and assignment were duly filed with Comptroller. After Quin's decease the Bank employed Charles Devlin to finish the work. While the work was in progress James Furey's term of office expired, and Joseph S. Taylor succeeded him as Street Commissioner, and subsequently caused the contract to be altered on the contract-book in his office, by inserting the following item: "Retaining-wall per cubic foot, 12 cents," (which is equal to $3 24 per cubic yard, while a fair rate for such work would be from 75 cents to $1 per cubic yard.) The Surveyor reports that several months more time will be required to finish the work. The 70 per cent. already paid on the contract by the Comptroller, up to the 11th day of September last, is $[illegible]59 70, (which is equal to a total cost up to that date, of $51,366,) and he has in hand, which he has not yet paid, bills recently rendered for about $20,000 more.

In this case there appears, *first*, a violation of law in not giving the contract to the lowest bidder, causing thereby a loss to the property-owners assessed for the work, of about $6,000. *Second*, an illegal if not fraudulent alteration of the recorded contract, in respect to retaining-wall, by which act is caused a further loss to the property-owners, as already indicated, of about $41,000, which is to be further increased by some several months more work yet to be performed. The grand total of cost is likely, therefore, to exceed the contract-estimate by not less than $50,000. *Third*, the large excess of two and a-half years time in the execution of the work, which has doubtless been a matter of serious inconvenience to property-owners interested, and may also prove a further tax upon them in the way of inspector's fees at $1 50 per day.

CASE II.

Regulating and grading Third-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to one hundred and Tenth streets. Pursuant to advertisement by Jos. S. Taylor, fourteen estimates were received, and the work awarded and duly confirmed by Common Council and Mayor, to A. C. From, the lowest bidder. The cost of the work by his estimate would be $38,877 91. The contract, however, was made with John Pettigrew, Aug. 28, 1856. Cost of the work by his estimate would be $51,316 82—work to be completed by May 28, 1857. *James Humes and John B. Morrell are his sureties. The work is* not yet completed.

In this case there appears the same violation of law (and that, too, in the face of a full confirmation of the Common Council and Mayor) in not giving the contract to the lowest bidder, making a difference against the property owners to be assessed of about $12,500. There appears, also, an excess of some seven months time in the execution of the work.

CASE III.

Regulating and grading Fifty-sixth-street from Fourth to Fifth avenues. A contract was duly made Sept. 18, 1856, with James Reilly, the lowest bidder. Cost of the work under his contract would be $6,[illegible]7 50. James Saxton and Cornelius Broderick became his sureties. Time for completion of the work, one year. While the work was in progress an alteration was made in the recorded contract by inserting the following: viz.: Retaining-wall per cubic foot, 12½ cents.

In this case, as in case No. 1, there appears the perpetration of the same illegal and fraudulent alteration of the contract on the contract-book by inserting the item of retaining-wall at an exorbitant rate, while such work was not specified in the original advertisement, nor in the estimates submitted, nor was it necessary or intended to be included in the work performed; and if the advertisement had called for bids on the item of retaining-wall, it would have been estimated for readily at a price 75 per cent. below the rate allowed by the alteration of the contract. The work being yet unfinished, there appears also an excess of three months time in its execution.

CASE IV.

Regulating and grading Fifty-second-street from Fourth-avenue to East River. The work having been duly advertised nine estimates were received. The work was awarded and duly confirmed to S. Foster, the lowest bidder, by the Common Council and Mayor, Nov. 11, 1856. Cost of the work under the estimate of Foster would be $11,775. But, notwithstanding, and even while the confirmation to Foster was pending in the Common Council, the contract was made at the Street Department with Charles Devlin, under date Oct. 29, 1856, under which contract the cost of the work would be $16,450. Time allowed for the work, one year. A copy of the contract with Devlin was filed with the Comptroller. Since then the recorded contract has been altered by inserting as follows, viz.: "retaining-wall per cubic foot, 12 cents, equal as once before stated to $3 24 per cubic yard, a rate at least 75 per cent. too high, even if the work had been necessary and legitimately included in the contract. The copy of the contract file with the Comptroller was not altered, and therefore contains no such item of work to be performed, as retaining-wall. The sureties of Devlin in this contract are John Fitzpatrick and John Sullivan. Isaac T. Ludlam is the surveyor on the work. S. Foster, the party entitled to the contract, is doing the work under the Devlin contract. Work not yet finished.

In this case appears, *first*, a most unwarrantable disregard of and interference with the action of the Common Council and Mayor, by making a contract with a party not entitled to it by law, while the confirmation of the lawful award to the proper party was pending with them; and likewise at an increase of some $5,000 in the cost of the work. *Second*, the same (and now apparently habitual) alteration of the contract, and in the same manner and with a like prospective increase of cost. *Third*, an excess of time in the execution of the work, with its probable disadvantages to the property-owners; and, *lastly*, the fact that the party (Foster) to whom the contract was awarded, but not given, is doing the work for Devlin, and it may be fairly presumed, at the price proposed by him to the Street Department. The inevitable conclusion, therefore, is, that the illegal action of the Street Commissioner results, as it was no doubt intended by him and his contractor, in overtaxing the citizens interested in the work some $5,000, for whose benefit can readily be imagined.

CASE V.

Regulating Fifty-seventh-street, from Ninth to Eleventh avenues, and setting curb and gutter and flagging same, from Eighth to Eleventh avenues. After due advertisement of the work, four estimates were received. Work was awarded and duly confirmed by Common Council and Mayor on the 21st Oct., 1856, to C. C. Ellis, lowest bidder, and under whose estimate the cost of the work would be $26,[illegible] 30. Contract, however, was made on the 3d Dec., 1856, with Oscar Taylor, whose estimate amounted to $39,021 05, being $12,676 75 more than Ellis'. Subsequently there appears upon the records of the Street Department, an assignment of this contract from Charles Devlin to C. C. Ellis, and another from C. C. Ellis to Bowery Bank, but no assignment previous from Oscar Taylor to Devlin appears anywhere upon the books in the Department. Ellis is doing the work, John T. Dodge is the Surveyor on the work, and the sureties of Taylor and C. Devlin and John Fitzpatrick. Work not yet completed.

In this case appears, *first*, the usual disregard of law and ordinance, in giving the contract to another than the lowest bidder, resulting in a loss thereby of nearly $13,000; *second*, the fact that Ellis, the lowest bidder, and to whom the contract was awarded but not given, is doing the work, and it cannot be supposed at a larger price than he estimated for himself originally, which would indicate that after the execution of sundry assignments, somebody pockets nearly $13,000 for doing nothing.

CASE VI.

Flagging sidewalks in Fifty-fourth-street, from Third to Fourth avenues. For this work three estimates were received, and the work awarded and confirmed Aug. 21, 1856, to D. Gallagher, the lowest bidder, and whose estimate amounted to $1,000. Nevertheless, the contract was given to Geo. Mountjoy Jan. 3, 1857, whose estimate was the highest, and amounted to $3,750. One surety only given, (John B. Dingledein,) and he did not justify. The work has been done.

The usual disregard of law and ordinance appears in this case to have been carried out for the benefit of the highest bidder. In connection with this work, it appears also by the assessment list and Surveyor's return of work, that sixteen lots on Fourth and Lexington avenues, which were not on the line of the work specified in the contract, and consequently were not flagged, were nevertheless assessed some $1,275 for the work and the assessment collected; also, that property belonging to the Corporation was over-assessed some $300, on an over-measurement by the Surveyor, and the assessment collected. Thus about $1,575 have been wrongfully collected and paid over to some one without consideration. And should the party fail to return the amount thus wrongfully assessed to the property-owners the City will necessarily have to do so.

The undersigned would here remark that there is no provision in the ordinance relating to the Street Department or the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments which requires that the Assessment Lists should be submitted to the Street Department for examination and comparison with the contract, and in consequence errors and omissions will be liable to remain undetected, and assessments wrongfully made and collected, as in this case.

He would, therefore, respectfully recommend that an ordinance be passed to meet the case by requiring the Surveyor's return, and the Assessment Lists in all cases to be submitted to the Street Department for examination and comparison with contract before the same shall be presented to your honorable body for confirmation.

CASE VII.

Regulating Fourth-avenue, between Seventy-first and Seventy-ninth streets. For this work fourteen estimates were received. The work was awarded and confirmed Dec. 29, 1856, to Michael Treacy, the lowest bidder, and whose estimate amounted to $16,860. *Nevertheless*, the contract was made on the 10th of January, 1857, with John McGrane, whose estimate amounted to $23,925. Work to be completed in nine months. Terence Farley and Chas. W. Baker became his sureties.

CASE VIII.

Regulating, grading, and flagging, curb and gutter in Sixth-avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-ninth streets. For this work eleven estimates were received, and the work awarded and confirmed Dec. 29, 1856, to Michael Treacy, the lowest bidder, and whose estimate amounted to $13,039, but contract was made April 6, 1857, with Terence Farley, the fifth bidder from the lowest, and whose estimate amounted to $16,562. Time allowed for doing the work four months. Sureties, Michael Treacy and Patrick Treacy. Work not yet completed.

CASE IX.

Regulating, flagging, and setting curb and gutter, in Fifty-sixth-street, between Broadway and Sixth-avenue. For this work eleven estimates were received, work awarded and confirmed Dec. 29, 1856, to Terence Farley, the lowest bidder, whose estimate was $12,798 20. Nevertheless contract was made, April 6, 1857, with Michael Treacy, who was the tenth or next to the highest bidder, and whose estimate amounted to $16,126. *Time allowed* for completion of the work six months. Sureties, Terence Farley, and Patrick Treacy. Work not yet completed.

CASE X.

Flagging and setting curb and gutter in Eighty-fourth-street, from First to Third-avenue. For this work fifteen estimates were received, and the work awarded and confirmed, Dec. 29, 1856, to John Kinsley, lowest bidder, whose estimate amounted to $3,115. Nevertheless, contract was made, April 14, 1857, with G. C. Harsen, whose estimate was fourth from the lowest, and amounted to $3,658. Time al*lowed for the work, two months, and the work has* been completed.

The same unlawful proceeding, in making contract with party to whom the work was neither awarded *nor confirmed, characterizes these four last cases*, resulting in loss to the property-owners in the several amounts of $6,000, $3,500, $3,300 and $500. Three of the cases, also, exhibit an excess of some months time in executing the work.

CASE XI.

Flagging sidewalks, setting curb and gutter, and laying bridge stones in Fourth-avenue, from Seventy-ninth to Ninety-second streets. For this work two estimates were received, viz: From C. C. Ellis and Charles Devlin. The Ellis estimate being informal, the work was awarded to Charles Devlin, whose estimate was as follows, viz: Curb and gutter, $1 40 per running foot; bridge stones, 40 cents per square foot; flagging, 16 cents per square foot; while a fair rate for such work would be 50 cents, 25 cents, and 11 cents, respectively. The award was sent to the Common Council for confirmation, but was not confirmed. Nevertheless, a contract was made with Devlin on the 15th April, 1857, at a cost as per his estimate of $12,887. Work has been completed.

A new feature appears in this case, viz: The making a contract with a party after the Common Council had refused to confirm the award.

CASE XII.

Setting curb and gutter in Eighty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues. Charles Devlin, alone, bid for this work, at $1 22 per running foot. There is no evidence in the Street Department of any award or confirmation of the work to Devlin, but it is known that a contract was made with him and duly recorded. But it appears further in reference to this case, that during the period from June 17 to July 18, throughout which Devlin was in possession of the Street Department by force, viz., on the 26th June, the said contract was torn out of the contract book by G. H. B. Lynch, the contract clerk appointed by Devlin, and another contract for the same work was made by Charles Turner (Devlin's Deputy Commissioner) with John Fitzpatrick, a party who had never been a bidder for the work, and which contract was *pre-dated June 16*, apparently for the purpose of taking the responsibility of the transaction from Devlin's administration of the affairs of the Street Department, which commenced on June 17. It is presumable that the time inserted in said contract with Devlin, for the completion of the work was June 15, 1857, inasmuch as, through haste or oversight in copying the particulars of that contract into the new contract with Fitzpatrick, that date (June 15) still remains as the time for the completion of the work, while the contract itself bears date June 16, being one day after the time set for its termination by completion of the work.

The whole train of irregular, illegal and fraudulent proceedings before exhibited, culminate in this case in the mutilation of public records during the temporary superintendence of Charles Devlin as Street Commissioner; but notwithstanding even these grand developments, the main consideration which seems to have been paramount throughout all the cases presented, viz.: a margin for profit, is not lost sight of in this, for the work contracted for at $1 22 per running foot, would have been well paid for at 50 cents per running foot.

Other cases, exhibiting further instances of similar violation of law and disregard of the public interests, might be added, inclusive of the most recent one respecting the regulating and grading of the New-Bowery from Chatham to Franklin squares, which has become a matter of investigation by the Courts, and the particulars of which are already before the public.

The undersigned would further call the attention of your Honorable body to the very general practice of contractors, of overrunning the time specified for the performance of their contracts; a practice which has left a large amount of public improvements unfinished, as will appear by reference to list annexed, marked Doc. No. 4. It appears that this state of things results from an arrangement in vogue among contractors, to wait for the commencement of new works in the neighborhood of the work they may have contracted for, so that greater facilities may be afforded to them of procuring a deficiency, or disposing of a surplus of materials with less expense to themselves. Early occasion will be taken by the undersigned to have the condition of all unfinished work particularly examined, and the circumstances attending the delay investigated, when he will make further report respecting the same, for some action of your honorable body. In respect to the progress and present state of the Battery enlargement, reference is made to the appended report of Daniel Ewen, Esq., the surveyor having charge of the work, Doc. No. 5. Its details will no doubt prove interesting to the public, as affording a concise history of the work from its origin.

The foregoing developments show that the business of contracting for public work, under the Street Department, has been latterly reduced to quite a manageable system, confined to four parties, who serve as sureties for each other, and back out or sell out among themselves as occasion requires or opportunity affords to do so at the expense of the property owners; but whatever else these developments may be thought to indicate they seem to furnish a key to the recent exertions to get possession of the Street Department. The custody of records telling such tales were certainly desirable to a hero of the stories, without reference to the opportunity thereby afforded for a record of future exploits.

Reflection is lost in amazement in contemplating the bold and reckless manner in which the affairs of the Street Department have been managed heretofore, and particularly during the past few years. The gross and wholesale violation of law and ordinance, disregarding concealment even; the utter contempt displayed for the action and the sanction of the Common Council and Mayor; the bribery which must have bought the silence of parties whose legal rights were so summarily set aside, and which, if the whole truth were known, would be found to have sent its influence to bureaus outside of the Street Department; the deliberate and systematic alteration of contracts, thereby fraudulently over-taxing citizens for unnecessary work performed at monstrous rates of charge; all go to prove most conclusively that the separation of the several departments from the control and supervision of the Mayor and Common Council, and the making their respective heads elective and responsible to no one, as was the case under the late charter, has increased the political corruption of the day to a point destructive alike to the honor of the man and the obligations of the citizen.

In conclusion, the undersigned would say, that the investigation he directed to be made into the past transactions and present condition of the Street Department will be continued to the full extent of the means he possesses, and the results will be reported from time to time to your honorable body, for such notice as the circumstances may call for; and he sincerely trusts that he will have the concurrence and coöperation of your honorable body and the other Departments (for with such only can he act with certainty and success) in his efforts to redeem the Street Department from the corrupt influences that have for so long a time made it the instrument of a burdensome taxation of the property holders, and to the management of its affairs into a system that the citizens will understand and appreciate.

DANIEL D. CONOVER,
Street Commissioner.

When the document had been partially read, Alderman ADAMS moved its reference to the Committee on Law, when appointed.

Alderman REED said the document was of great importance, requiring immediate action. He therefore hoped it would be read entire.

Alderman ADAMS withdrew his motion, and the reading was proceeded with.

After some time Alderman MCSPEDON moved to suspend the reading and refer, as it seemed to refer to a multitude of subjects.

Alderman STARR said he had just become interested in the document. There were statements of frauds in it, and he hoped it would be read.

Alderman MCSPEDON said they did not recognize Mr. Conover as Street Commissioner—nevertheless, as members wished to hear it, he would withdraw his motion.

When the reading had been concluded, Alderman REED moved to refer it to a Special Committee.

Alderman ADAMS would refer to the regular Committee.

Alderman TUCKER thought it a fit subject for a Special Committee, as it was of the gravest importance.

Alderman MCSPEDON thought the various subjects treated should each be referred to appropriate Committees. He had no doubt that great frauds had been committed, not only in that but in other Departments.

Alderman REED thought it should be referred to a Special Committee. The communication showed that there had been frauds to the amount of over $123,000 in twelve small contracts. What, then, was it probable the loss would be found to be in the hundreds of contracts made?

Alderman ADAMS would have it referred to regular Committees.

Alderman DAVIS favored a Special Committee—one that would investigate the subject thoroughly.

Alderman TUCKER said if the subject were divided it would die. Let it go to a *Special* Committee. There was but one subject, and that was *fraud*. He would have the Committee called "The Committee on Frauds." Gentlemen were very sensitive on the matter of its reference. If they desired thorough investigation, why object to its reference to a Committee that would have the subject under special attention?

Alderman MCSPEDON would give the gentleman (Alderman TUCKER) notice that he must not allude to him personally in such a manner. He was not sensitive on the subject, any further than to have the matter properly investigated. It was well known that this matter had been prepared by those opposed to *Mr. Devlin and to the Democratic Party, and he de*sired every portion of it should be properly investigated.

Alderman TUCKER said he did not intend to reflect personally. He was simply expressing his opinion on the subject.

The communication was then laid on the table until the appointment of the regular committees.

The following message was then received from the Mayor on the subject of

THE BATTERY ENLARGEMENT.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Jan. 11, 1858.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith transmit to you a communication received by me from the Board of Harbor Commissioners in relation to the condition of the Battery extension, stating that in consequence of the imperfect manner in which the work is being done, the deposits thrown in are washed out by the tide, and the East River, between Diamond Reef and the Battery, is shoaling rapidly—in fact so much so that two large vessels cannot well pass in the channel at the present time.

I had intended to call your attention to the present state of this work at an early day, but the reception of the above-mentioned communication has not only hastened my action in the matter, but it requires the adoption of prompt measures on your part to prevent any further waste of the earth from this locality being carried away by the tide, and thus causing still greater and more serious injury to the navigation of the East River at the point above indicated.

The Battery enlargement was ordered by the Common Council in 1851. The contract therefor was made by the Street Commissioner in 1852, and by its terms the entire work was to have been completed on or before the blank day of November, 1855.

At the time of the passage of the ordinance for this work it was urged by its friends that its cost to the City would be but $27,150, it being then stated by them that the income to the contractor to be derived from the privilege of dumping in the area would be sufficient, not only to reimburse him for the expensive portions of the work, in putting down the rip-rap wall, constructing the heavy sea-wall, and doing other parts to complete it, but with this sum to leave him a handsome profit on the whole job. In fact, the resolutions authorizing the enlargement contemplated no greater expenditure than $27,150.

Instead of this, however, the contract was made in such a way, that already there has been paid on it by the City the sum of $62,530, and but little apparently has been done to show for it. The filling in has been a source of profit to the contractor, it is supposed, to a large amount, while the most expensive portion of the improvement remains yet to be done.

The work has remained in this unfinished condition, disgrace to the City, for the last eighteen months—nothing of consequence having since then been done to the expensive portion of it. Earth and rubbish has, however, continued to be dumped in, but, by reason of the imperfect state of the rip-rap wall, a large part of the deposits thus made has no doubt been washed out by the tide, still further increasing the obstruction mentioned by the Harbor Commissioners.

It is supposed that inasmuch as the most profitable part of the work has been done, and the long period it has remained in its present unfinished condition, that it is the intention of the contractor to abandon it, if indeed he has not done so already.

The Counsel to the Corporation, in an opinion made by him to the Board of Aldermen, on the 9th of April, 1857, as to the legality of this contract, and the power of the Common Council to proceed with the work, stated that the contract was no doubt broken, and that it was not only the right but the duty of the Common Council itself to take prompt and energetic measures to complete the work.

I would, therefore, recommend that the Common Council adopt the necessary measures to reënter for the purpose of controlling and completing the enlargement, if not in accordance with the original plan, then as may be hereafter determined. I will make known to you my views in this latter respect, as well as to the future disposition of the Battery, in a subsequent communication.

The first thing, however, to be done, is to take possession of the work, and to provide the necessary measures to secure immediately the earth filled in from being further washed out by the tide. To do this it will be necessary to continue the rip-rap wall so as to entirely enclose the area to be enlarged, and to make it of sufficient height to prevent the action of the tide over it. This, it is estimated, can be done at a comparatively small expenditure. In carrying out this recommendation I would also suggest that, instead of continuing the line of the enlargement as proposed by the original plan, that it be continued southerly until it reaches a point within two hundred feet of the northerly side of pier No. 1 East River, and then parallel with said pier until it strikes the present line or wall of the Battery. By the adoption of this new line a large slip will be left at the southerly point of the Battery, now much required for ferry or commercial purposes, and being, in my opinion, of more value as such than if it were filled in and made land.

In the growing commerce and trade of the City with adjoining places, the addition of every slip is of great value, not only as respects the revenue of the City, but its prosperity, and there can be no doubt if this object can be gained at this point, without materially injuring or affecting the enlargement of the Battery, it should be done.

(Signed) DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

PILOT COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, No. 69 South-street.

HON. D. F. TIEMANN—*Dear Sir*: The Board of Harbor Commissioners beg leave to call your attention to the improper manner in which the Battery extension is being carried on; the outer wall being but partially built up, and what is built, being very imperfectly done, the deposits thrown in are washed out by the tide, and the East River, between Diamond Reef and the Battery is shoaling rapidly; in fact, so much so that two large vessels cannot well pass in the channel at the present time.

(Signed) RUSSELL STURGES,
GEORGE W. BLUNT,
E. E. MORGAN.

The message was referred to the Committee on Lands and Places, when appointed.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL.

The following report was received from the Corporation Counsel.

CORPORATION COUNSEL'S REPORT.

LAW DEPARTMENT CITY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION, No. 237 Broadway, Dec. 31, 1857.

To the honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

The 11th section of the ordinance passed June 2[illegible], 1857, entitled "An Ordinance to reorganize the Law Department of the City of New-York," provides:

"That the Counsel to the Corporation shall, on the 20th day of December in each year, report to the Common Council the titles of all actions in his hands, prosecuted or defended by him, as provided in section 9 of this ordinance, and then pending and undetermined, with such information in respect thereto as he may deem necessary or proper."

A similar section was contained in the ordinance organizing the Departments, passed May 30, 1849, and the provision as to the time within which the report aforesaid is to be presented, has uniformly been construed to be directory merely. The custom always has been to present the report of the Law Department at the first or second meeting of the Common Council in January in each year. In pursuance of the 11th section aforesaid, and in accordance with previous custom, the Counsel to the Corporation has now the honor to present to the Common Council his annual report. The Schedule annexed hereto, marked "B," contains the titles of all the actions which are now pending and undetermined, in which the Corporation is a party; and the Schedule hereto annexed, marked "B," contains the titles of all actions which have been tried, argued, discontinued, settled, or decided during the last year. In presenting this report, which is of necessity by far the most voluminous that has ever emanated from this Department, the Counsel to the Corporation deems it his duty to call the attention of the Common Council to some matters which are of the utmost importance to the tax-payers of the City, and which are intimately connected with a proper regulation of the Law Department of this City.

NUMBER OF SUITS.

A cursory glance at this Report will reveal the fact, that the number of suits against the Corporation has increased nearly four-fold within the past year. This increase is the result of various causes, one of the foremost of which is, the refusal of the Comptroller to pay bills against the City of the validity or the legality of which there can be no question. Many suits, as will be seen from the report, have been commenced, simply because the Comptroller has thus refused, and the Corporation Counsel, through such refusal, has been held up to the public as an officer who was not availing himself of all legal weapons to guard and protect the rights and interests of his clients. Lest the position may be deemed to be taken without foundation, the Counsel to the Corporation respectfully solicits the examination by the Common Council of a few cases, which are but samples of many others.

CORNELIUS L. PURDY.

Cornelius L. Purdy appears, in Schedule B, to have been plaintiff in nine suits against the Corporation. These suits were brought on contracts which had been entered into by him with the Corporation for the execution of the carpenter's work upon engine-houses and public buildings. The work had been properly performed by Mr. Purdy to the entire satisfaction of the Comptroller in each case, but *he refused to pay Mr. Purdy the various instalments on his contracts* as they became due. Before the time to answer these actions expired, the Comptroller was called upon by the Counsel to the Corpo*ration for his defence* to these actions. In reply he admitted that the contracts had been properly executed by Mr. Purdy, and the work under them properly performed; and subsequently he certified in writing that there was no defence to the actions. *In each of these cases, in consequence of the refusal of the Comptroller* to pay claims which he admitted to be perfectly just, the costs of suit and interest have accumulated upon each claim, and the Corporation *in the form of a judgment* has been compelled to pay far beyond the amount originally demanded.

CORNELIUS SMITH.

The case of Cornelius Smith, which is to be found *in Schedule B*, is also very much in point in this connection. That was an action brought to recover $7,862 06, the amount due upon a contract regularly and legally made with Smith for the construction of a sewer in King-street. The contract provided that the contractor should be paid upon the confirmation of an assessment for defraying the expenses of the work. The assessment list had been confirmed by the Common Council, and the work had been accepted and approved of by the Croton Aqueduct Board. And yet, the Comptroller refused to pay Mr. Smith the amount which was due to him upon his contract. When the summons and complaint in the action came to the Law Department, inquiries were made of the Comptroller as *to the cause of his refusal to* pay this claim. In reply it was stated that Mr. Cornelius Smith had refused to take Revenue Bonds, payable in one year from date, in satisfaction of his demand. The Comptroller was then informed in writing by the Counsel to the Corporation that, as the contract did not make it obligatory upon Mr. Cornelius Smith to receive compensation for the work he had performed in Revenue Bonds, the Corporation was bound to pay him therefor in cash. That the refusal of Mr. Smith to take said bonds constituted no defence to the action; and the Comptroller was requested to inform the Counsel to the Corporation whether there was any other defence to Mr. Smith's claim. The note containing the statements requests was delivered to the Comptroller in person on the 5th day of December last, and to that note no reply was ever made by him, and judgment for the full amount of his claim, with interest and costs added, was obtained by the plaintiff. The case of Edward Linnen against the Corporation, which was commenced in the Superior Court in October last, and which is also set forth in Schedule B, is another instance of the Comptroller's refusal to pay claims admitted by him to be legally due.

That case was brought by him to recover one thousand and ninety-five dollars due to Linnen on a contract for work and labor which had been performed by him, and upon which a partial payment had been previously made by the Comptroller. It may be well to add that Linnen has just commenced a similar suit against the City, and the Counsel to the Corporation has been informed by the attorney for the plaintiff, that the Comptroller said he would pay Mr. Linnen the amount of his demand as soon as he had obtained judgment for the same.

It is not necessary to pursue this detail further, as the above illustration will convey some idea to the Common Council of the number of suits which have been needlessly brought against the Corporation during the past year, for the results of which the Counsel to the Corporation has been held responsible. So impressed, indeed, has the Comptroller become with the idea that no claim against the Corporation should be paid which is not in the form of a judgment, that he has officially stated to various parties that he would much rather that they would sue and get judgment for their claims, as a judgment constitutes the best receipt. These remarks of the Comptroller have been testified to in open Court by parties who have brought actions against the Corporation, and the minutes of their testimony in those actions, now on file in the Law Department, will be produced as a verification of this statement, if the Comptroller should dispute its truth, or the Common Council desire it.

It is not the design of the Counsel to the Corporation, in making these statements concerning the Comptroller's action, to impeach the integrity of that officer, or to maintain that he has not been influenced in the course he has pursued by a desire to promote the interests of the Corporation, but it is submitted that he has taken an erroneous view of the method best adapted to secure the desired result, and that the facts above stated demonstrate that the effect of his course has been to cast upon another officer and another department a responsibility which properly attaches to him and to his department alone. The difficulty is, that the Counsel to the Corporation is held responsible for the determination and settlement of actions brought against the City, and that the public very naturally suppose that, where so many actions are successfully prosecuted against the City, there is some fault or neglect of duty on the part of its legal adviser.

THE STREET COMMISSIONER CONTROVERSY AND ITS EFFECTS.

Another and most prominent cause of the increase in the number of suits against the City during the past year, has been the controversy which, since June last, has been maintained in relation to the office of Street Commissioner. The Counsel to the Corporation at the outset of that controversy, advised the Common Council that Mr. Devlin was the duly and legally-appointed Street Commissioner of the City of New-York, and he has throughout the protracted litigation which has since ensued maintained that position. The Comptroller also at the outset of the controversy refused to recognize either of the contestants for that office, or to pay either of them, or their employes, any salary or compensation until the disputed title to the office had been determined. The question of title to the office of Street Commissioner has never yet been passed upon by any other Court than the Court of Common Pleas, which tribunal at Special Term decided that question in favor of Mr. Devlin. Mr. Devlin, and the officers appointed by him, several months since commenced suits (most of which were prosecuted in the Second District Court of this City) to recover the compensation allowed to persons filling the stations which it was alleged they respectively held. Various actions were also instituted by the employes of Devlin in this Court, and in the Marine Court, to recover compensation for work and labor alleged to have been performed by them upon the streets, and avenues, and public buildings of this City. In the former class of cases, the Counsel to the Corporation at first refused to interpose any other defence than a denial of the appointment to office of the subordinate officers, and of the performance of their work, Mr. Devlin having been recognized by the Court of Common Pleas, and by the Common Council as the legally constituted Street Commissioner. But recent occurrences, which are more fully set forth in a communication addressed by this Department to the Common Council, on the 28th of December, 1857, have induced him to alter this determination. In the latter class of cases, while refusing to interpose any objections to the title of Mr. Devlin to the office of Street Commissioner, the Counsel to the Corporation and his assistants have steadily denied the performance of the work and labor alleged to have been performed by the parties bringing suits, and each claimant has been compelled to prove performance of the work and labor for which he demanded compensation.

But by far the most numerous class of cases against the Corporation, arising out of the Street Commissioner controversy, is that brought by parties alleged to have been appointed by Mr. Devlin as Inspectors on the various public works which have been in progress during the past six months. In each of these cases the parties have been examined, under the new law, in their own behalf, and have positively sworn to the rendition of the services for which they claimed compensation, and the appointment in each case has been duly proven. Under such circumstances it has been beyond the power of the Law Department to avoid judgments against the City. It may be asked why the Counsel to the Corporation has not appealed from the judgments thus obtained to the higher Court. There are three answers to this inquiry. The first is, that the number of clerks which the Counsel to the Corporation is enabled to employ, is entirely inadequate to the performance of the mere manual labor which would be requisite in drawing the appeal bonds and the notices of appeal, and in writing out the returns which were, until a few weeks ago, required by the Appellate Court—the Court of Common Pleas. And the second answer is that the law requires that whenever an appeal is taken from the judgment of a District Court to the Court of Common Pleas, the costs in the Court below, amounting on an average to $10 in each case, must be paid to the Justice before execution can be stayed. It has often occurred that twenty-five cases have been on the calendar of the District Courts against the city in one day, and on one morning there were as many as eighty-eight cases upon the various calendars. To appeal from only twenty-five judgments would require a disbursement by the Law Department of the sum of $250 in one day, and $2,250 in one week. There is no appropriation which would cover such large disbursements by the Law Department, and if the Counsel to the Corporation had advanced the same, he would have been unable to procure from the Comptroller a return of the amount advanced until an opportunity had occurred to place the same in the tax levy for the ensuing year, and until the Legislature had passed the annual tax bill. The last answer to the question is, that the Court of Common Pleas is the Appellate Court to which parties must resort who seek to reverse a judgment of the Marine or District Courts; and that that tribunal had already decided the title to the Street Commissionership to be in Mr. Devlin.

Under such circumstances it has been an impossibility, and would have been an impropriety to appeal all the cases in which judgments have been rendered against the Corporation in the District. Many of them, however, have been appealed, and the appeals are still remaining. In the cases thus appealed the procurement of the necessary funds to appeal with, has been a source of much embarrassment and difficulty to the Law Department.

NUMBER OF SUITS ARISING OUT OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER CONTROVERSY.

From an examination of the Register of the Law Department, it appears that the whole number of suits thus brought by Mr. Devlin, his clerks, officers and employes, is about five hundred.

THE MAYOR.

It is but an act of justice to himself, and it is necessary for a full exposition of the truth, that the Counsel to the Corporation should also call the attention of the Common Council to another cause of the increase in the number of judgments obtained against the City—a cause over which he has had, and could have had, no control. On several occasions the first intimation which the Law Department has received of the existence of a suit against the City, has been the presentation of a transcript of a judgment, obtained in such suit, to the Counsel to the Corporation, for his official certificate. Upon instituting inquiries in such cases, it has been ascertained that the papers in the same have been duly and legally served upon Mayor Wood, and that he had *neglected to send them to the Law Department* for examination and attention. Such cases do not of course appear upon the Register of the Law Department, but their titles are known, and can be furnished if the Common Council require them.

It has also been a practice for the Mayor to neglect to send to this Department the papers served upon him in suits brought against the Corporation in the inferior Courts until the afternoon preceding the re*turn day specified in those papers. The law now* requires that when the complaints in such Courts are in writing and verified, the answer must also be in writing and verified. Almost all of the complaints thus returned by the Mayor have been in writing and verified, and it has been almost impossible, in such cases, to get a proper answer ready for the Department, and verified by the Comptroller or other officer in the requisite time.

The act enlarging the powers of the District Courts, and providing for their organization and regulation, which was passed last winter, renders it obligatory upon the Justices of such Court, where the claim or demand in any action exceeds $100, to remove upon the application of the defendants such actions into the Court of Common Pleas, provided an undertaking with one or more sureties be executed by the defendants conditioned to pay to the plaintiff the amount of any judgment that may be awarded against the defendants by the said Court of Common Pleas.

The Law Department has endeavored to avail itself of this provision in numerous instances, and bonds properly prepared in accordance with the statute have been presented to the Mayor, as chief executive officer of the Corporation, for his signature, and he has, in many cases, refused to execute the bonds, after being informed of the object for which they were prepared.

MARINE AND DISTRICT COURTS.

From the statements which have been already made, it must be apparent to the Common Council that a radical change in the jurisdiction of the inferior courts of this City in corporation cases, is necessary to preserve the rights of the tax-payers of this already overtaxed community. The evils which have been above alluded to, are, in a great measure, the natural result of the increase of the jurisdiction of these courts. Cases are brought in such courts against the Corporation which the parties bringing them are unwilling to submit to the enlightened examination of a Court of Record, it seeming to be supposed (but as the Counsel to the Corporation unjustly believes) that influences can be brought to bear upon the former courts which would have no weight with the latter. At all events the Counsel to the Corporation is convinced of the fact, and deems it his duty to state this conviction to the Legislative Department of the City Government, that the interests and welfare of the citizens of New-York would be subserved by a reduction of the jurisdiction of the Marine Court in cases in which the Corporation is concerned as a party defendant, to an amount not exceeding $250, and by taking away from the District Courts all jurisdiction in cases where the Corporation is a party defendant.

INDORSEMENT CASES.

In conclusion, the Counsel to the Corporation asks the Common Council to duly and carefully examine

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

NEW BOOKS.

Who reviews an American book?

In reply to this blunt demand, somebody may ask, "Have we any American books to review?" Let us see. Here is the *North American Review* for January, the CLXXVIII Number of that National work, "*Tros Tyriusque mihi nullo discrimine agetur.*" If there be any American books to review, they will, of course, be reviewed here. There is no lack of foreign Reviews to review foreign books, but our only American quarterly might be devoted to the productions of American authors. It was the *Edinburg Review*, in its early and impudent days, that inflicted a still-festering stab in our national pride by asking who reads an American book; and it was to prove not only that there were readers, but also reviewers of American books, that the *North American Quarterly* was established nearly half a century ago. The January number of our venerable *Review* contains ten articles, and the only American book reviewed is a monograph, or tract on the City of the Great King, Jerusalem, by Dr. BARCLAY, an American missionary; but the article is rather a review of Jerusalem than of the book. This does not look as though we were making so rapid progress in literature as we have been doing in railroad-building, ship-building, manufacturing, gold-digging, State-annexing, importing and exporting. The articles, too, in the *Review*, not only have foreign works for their texts, but the subjects are both foreign and remote. The first article is on the "public Economy of Athens," based on the German work of VON AUGUST BOECKH. The second article is on the Profession of Schoolmasters, having for its text the *School Days at Rugby*, though it does not pretend to review that pleasant and popular work. Article 3, on Reformatory Institutions at Home and Abroad, is a more domestic subject, but of the four works which serve as texts for the essay, three are foreign, and one is a report of the Massachusetts State Industrial School for Girls, at Lancaster. Article the fourth is a paper on Venice, and among the eight works placed at the head of the article, three are by American writers. Article fifth is on "Ireland Past and Present;" the sixth article is a very brief essay on "Anatomical Architecture," based on the *Principes d'Ostiologie Comparée, &c.*, by RICHARD OWEN. Article seventh is a well-considered and ably written review of the financial crisis of 1857, a timely and very proper article, having for its text a pamphlet on the currency question by "A Merchant of Boston," published in 1855. Article eight is on Jerusalem, with Doctor BARCLAY's monograph for its text. Article ninth is a review of cotemporary French literature, not very full, nor by any means exhaustive of the subject, but it gives something about *la Littérature de la Bohème*, and particularly about EDMOND ABOUT, who is the king of the school. The tenth article is a review of LEWES' *History of Philosophy*, and at the end of the Review are some "notices" of recent American publications. The order of these notices, it will strike many persons, perhaps, ought to be reversed. Let us, by all means, in our professedly American critical journals, pay attention first to American works. Surely, in the course of three months, there must be some American work published worthy of a review; though in justice to the editor of the *North American*, we must confess that, in looking over his list of "New Publications Received," we do not find anything among them which even a Macaulay would contrive to make a regular review article about, with the exception of *Parton's Life and Times of Burr*, which the editor states he did not receive in time to notice properly. The last three months, too, have been peculiarly barren in publishing enterprises, and many books which would have been brought out, but for the stringency in the money market, have been held back.

But the *North American* has a somewhat un-American reputation to contend with, and with the infusion of new life and vigor into its management, it is almost desirable that American subjects should be invented, if they do not come in the course of nature to the reviewer's hands. At least the contributors to our leading periodicals should endeavor to contemplate their themes from a more local point of view, and to deal with foreign topics, if deal with them they must, in their relations to American thought and to American interests. A modification in this sense, we are convinced would not only produce a very beneficial effect upon the treasury of the publishers, but tend to make the *North American* what it ought to be, a powerful organ of opinion and of influence in a field now almost wholly unoccupied.

If Captain MAYNE REID were half as fond of wild and romantic adventures in savage countries, as he is of narrating the adventures of others, he would be one of the greatest and most brilliant travelers and explorers of the day. Dr. LIVINGSTONE confesses that he would rather travel than write; but Captain REID is one of the opposite kind; he prefers writing to traveling, and we must do him the justice to admit that he turns the information and experiences of other men to most excellent uses. His last work, *The Plant Hunters; or, Adventures Among the Himalaya Mountains*, published by TICKNOR & FIELDS, of Boston, is quite as interesting as any of his narratives of exploits on our own continent. There is a good deal of the fascinating power of DEFOE in his style, and a vast deal of information about natural history in his fictitious narratives.

TICKNOR & FIELDS have published in two volumes of blue and gold the poems of JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, including that inimitable satire, the "Fable for Critics," which has not before been acknowledged by him, and the "Biglow Papers." It is the first complete edition of his poems, or rather of those that have appeared in book form; but it does not include any of his writings that have been published since 1850, among which are some of his finest productions. These pretty volumes are illustrated by a portrait of the author, which gives the outline of his features, but leaves out their expression.

The Launching of the Leviathan.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The failure of the launch of the great steamship does not seem to have elicited any observations from our mechanics. This is probably owing to the vessel being too unwieldy and intricate, and the descriptions given of it too tedious and perplexing for anybody to thoroughly understand. Notwithstanding this, and without seeking to undervalue the natural abilities of Mr. BRUNEL, we will state a few obvious causes that may have retarded the launch, and then indicate a method by which it may be effectually accomplished.

It seems incomprehensible to us how the vessel should ever have been attempted to be launched broadside. If the river was too narrow, the bow of the vessel might have been pointed up or down the river as the case might be, and something added to the stern to retard its motion when in the water. It appears to us that Mr. BRUNEL committed another great fault in using the hydraulic pressure for moving a heavy body horizontally forward when the pressure of the water is perpendicular and operated against the sides of the tubes containing the fluid, as much, perhaps, as it does on the ship. In one case it was stated that a tube [illegible] inches thick broke from the pressure of the water on its sides. Some minor faults might be stated, but we will only mention one more. Drag chains were used extending from the vessel to the opposite side of the river; a very indifferent and inefficient plan. We will now state what, in our judgment, would be a most efficient plan, and would not cost one thousandth part of the plan that has been used.

Every person that has resided for any length of time in New-York must have seen large three-story brick or stone buildings raised from their foundation a good many feet by means of screws underpinned with blocks of wood, and a new story built into the foundation. We believe this system is only peculiar to the United States, and a single instance perhaps never occurred in Great Britain. This feat would therefore puzzle honest John amazingly, for although he might conceive how a story could be added to the top, the addition of a story to the bottom would be a perfect enigma to him, and if he were told that while all this was being accomplished, the inhabitants remained in the building with all their effects, having a temporary stairway for entrance and exit, his astonishment would be still greater. If then a large building can be raised in this manner, by means of large iron screws, what is there to prevent a ship, however great its weight, to be raised up in the same manner, underpinned and supported, while sledges or rollers were being placed under it for the purpose of being screwed horizontally towards the river with a great number of screws operated on all at once. This plan would be perfectly secure and safe, as the ship could not go any faster than it was screwed, and the screws working in iron boxes a foot thick, having a corresponding screw cut inside, keeps it perfectly steady, neither moving one way or another until turned. We would suggest as a new method in this line, that right-handed screws could be used for pushing forward, and left-handed for dragging onward at different ends on sides of the ship. We confidently believe that if an American contractor, accustomed to such work, were hired to go over to England with his screws, he would move the vessel into the water in two months.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1858. J. GLENN.

Laco and John Hancock.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent "Thyme," in a letter from Boston, devotes a large space to a notice of LACO and his strictures on JOHN HANCOCK, and after delivering himself of some personal opinions, and one or two anecdotes, that have been embalmed in the "Hundred Orators of Boston" for some years, he closes his remarks with the following: "Thus much for Mr. HIGGINSON, who was an Old-World politician, and whose writings should be allowed to mingle with his ashes." I do not intend to defend Mr. HIGGINSON's reputation against such self-satisfied criticism. It needs no defence. His character as an honest, straightforward and enlightened man was well known thirty years ago, and by many now living is remembered with regard and respect. His strictures upon the political character of JOHN HANCOCK are known to be true, by any one who has studied with an unbiased mind the periodicals of the latter portion of the last century; and when these strictures are answered, by any one, in or out of Boston, to the satisfaction of an impartial public, then I shall be one to award praise to Mr. HANCOCK for his military and general political career. Until then I shall be guided in my estimate of the politics of the first signer of the Declaration of Independence, by the writings of LACO, and advise those who wish a correct account of that distinguished man to read them.

Yours respectfully,
O. C. T. FELLOWES.

Reading Room, Everett House,
Wednesday Evening.

The Engineers on Ocean Steamers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Permit one who has been two years an employé of the U. S. M. Steamship Company, and who has many times passed over the place where the *Central America* was lost, to say a word in regard to that unfortunate affair. Your strictures in regard to the management of the Engineers' Department are perfectly right and proper. What I say is intended more for the future than the past. It is a fact, known to all who have ever traveled on American steamships, that the Chief Engineer, or Assistants, would feel themselves insulted if the Captain or officers of the ship should come into the engine-room and presume to give orders about working the engine. The Captain is supposed to know just as much about steam, as the engineers know about navigation, and that is—nothing at all. Hence it is, the Engineers' Department is *independent of the Captain* and *vice versa*. Every other department of the ship, and all its details, are under the immediate control of the Captain. True, the engineers are supposed to know more about their engine than the Captain, the same as a mechanic knows more about his profession than a raw or inexperienced hand would know; but, in case of emergency, the Captain's orders should be absolute, the same as a man-of-war—no division of authority. Some arrangement should be made, by which every department of the ship should be subordinate to the Captain, in case of emergency, which would do much to prevent the recurrence of a similar catastrophe. H.

Alleged Outrage upon a Young Girl in Cincinnati.

From the Gazette of Saturday.

On Thursday afternoon a letter came to the Ninth-street Station-House, addressed to "Any Policeman" of that Station, in which the writer pretended to relate a history of the wrongs she has suffered at the hands of certain persons, whose names she gives. The author of the letter, which is signed "VICTORIA HUGHES," says that JAMES COLE, a baker on Sixth-street, between Elm and Plum, was the father of her child; that a short time ago she was taken to the house of a Mrs. SHULTZ, on Twelfth-street, between Vine and Walnut, where an abortion was attempted by Mrs. S., and the child killed. From thence she was taken to the residence of a Mrs. PERRY, on George-street, between Smith and John; that she remained there a few days, and on Monday evening last went to the residence of JAS. COLE, on Sixth-street; that on Tuesday morning she was taken in an omnibus by Mrs. COLE, and driven to a part of the city of which she has no knowledge, and where she still remains, restrained of her liberty, and so weak as scarcely to be able to write the letter. In conclusion, the writer implores the aid of the police to do something for her, as she is a "lone girl," and adds, "they killed the child, and very near myself."

So much for the letter received by the police. An investigation was immediately commenced, and one of the officers visited Mr. COLE, but nothing satisfactory was gained in that direction. They then called upon Mrs. PERRY, who stated that the girl was brought to her house one day last week, by Mr. COLE; that she was very sick, and Dr. BIGLER visited her; that she got better, and on Monday afternoon was taken away by Mrs. COLE and a daughter, (Mrs. ANDREW J. FERLEY,) and, as she supposed, conveyed to COLE's house; that COLE paid her $10 for her services, and a like sum to a girl to nurse Miss HUGHES; that he also paid $20 to the Mrs. SHULTZ mentioned above, *for some purpose*, and that on Wednesday COLE came to her house and took away the trunk of the girl. This, in brief, is the story of Mrs. PERRY.

The officers then called upon Dr. GEO. W. BIGLER, who stated that he was called to attend the girl at Mrs. PERRY's; that he found her very weak and in a dangerous condition, and that he removed a dead *fœtus* and made such medical prescriptions as the case demanded; that he saw her last on Monday afternoon, and had no present knowledge of her whereabouts. He was satisfied, however, that an abortion had been attempted, by somebody, and only afforded such relief as any skillful physician would be prompted to do under the circumstances. Dr. B. evidently had no previous knowledge of the affair.

Yesterday forenoon, CHARLES E. SMITH, Deputy Clerk of the Police Court, made an affidavit charging JAMES COLE with illegally restraining VICTORIA HUGHES of her liberty, and a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued to the Sheriff to produce the person of the girl, which of course was returned "Not found." Deputy Sheriff arrested COLE and brought him before Judge BURGOYNE, when he made an affidavit denying all knowledge of the whereabouts of the missing girl; that he had not seen her since Monday night or Tuesday morning, when she left his house, and that he had not the remotest idea of where she was now; that he brought her from what was said to be a house of ill-fame, No. 17[illegible] George-street, on Monday, at the request of her sister, (who is an inmate of COLE's family;) that she left his house on Tuesday morning on foot, and stated that she intended to go to Indiana; that he was called upon by an officer, but gave but little information; that he would not have told where the girl was, if he had known; that his wife had told him that the girl was well taken care of, and that she was in town on Tuesday, and in a good place. On being cross-examined, COLE stated that he had never restrained the girl of her liberty, and that she was not now in his possession. This is the substance of Mr. COLE's testimony.

Mr. DRAPER and Mr. SMITH testified to conversations with COLE, in which he told the former, who asked to see the girl, that he could not do so, but that he could see her sister. The further examination was then postponed until 9 o'clock this morning, at the Probate Court-room.

At a late hour in the afternoon Mrs. SHULTZ was called upon, and the object explained, when she denied any knowledge of the girl whatever, and indignantly repelled the idea that she was guilty of the crime imputed to her. Subsequently, on proceeding to her residence to arrest her, she gave the officers the slip, and could not be found on the premises. Her legal adviser, however, agreed to produce her in Court at the examination this morning.

At 1 o'clock, this morning, we learned that the girl VICTORIA HUGHES had been found, and was in the custody of an officer. Where she was discovered, or under what circumstances, we are not at liberty to state this morning.

Mrs. FERLEY (daughter of Mrs. COLE) was arrested, last evening, on the charge of having taken the girl to the house of the woman, Mrs. SHULTZ, who, it is alleged, produced the abortion.

The Union on Central American Affairs and Gen. Walker.

From the Washington Union, Jan. 1[illegible].

There are but two possible modes (apart from the mere influence of example) of successful expansion for our institutions southward; first, by the peaceful emigration of individual citizens for the purpose of prosecuting legitimate pursuits of business in new countries, as occurred in the case of Texas; and second, by the action of the Government in military operations, or through peaceful treaties, as occurred in the cases of Florida and California.

Our people are prone to regard the late filibustering expeditions of WALKER as the same in character with the series of occurrences which resulted in the independence and annexation of Texas. They fancy that WALKER is repeating the drama of Texas in his expeditions to Nicaragua; but they forget that, in the case of Texas, the first steps were all peaceful and lawful, *while in the case of Nicaragua they are illegal throughout*; that, in the one case, there was a gradual progress of peaceful events, ending finally, indeed, in belligerent collision; while, in the other, all the acts of the drama are attempted to be omitted, save the last one of war and bloodshed.

To acquire the privilege of constructing railways, canals, and roads across the Isthmus by treaty; to settle the regions of country traversed by these routes with peaceful tradesmen, farmers, and mechanics; to thus gradually occupy the country by a growing and thriving population of our own blood, welcomed there for the wealth and prosperity they create around them—this would seem the only sure and infallible mode of planting our institutions permanently in those regions. Under this peaceful process, we should soon count on an Anglo-Saxon population there of thousands; while under a piratical policy we should only be able to count a population of a few hundreds, after long years of war and conflict. In one case we should have filled the country with valuable citizens; in the other with a thriftless soldiery. In one case our people would be there by invitation—honored, prized, and cherished; in the other, they would be there by force of arms—hated, insulted, and vindictively beleaguered at every step. It is claimed that the interests of the South demand that filibustering operations should be tolerated, if not encouraged; *but to us it seems that no more effectual means could be devised by the enemies of the South for bringing ignominy and destruction upon her cause than these.*

If, however, we must plant our institutions in the regions south of us by the strong arm, *let it be done by open and honorable hostility, conducted under the auspices and authority of the Government.* Nothing would be easier than to find cause of national quarrel with the Central American States and the Spanish Government, if we should set about seeking it. If, contrary to all our policy, we must needs extend our institutions southward by force, let it be done by honorable war, and not by piratical foray.

It is impossible to believe that the Congress of the United States will consent to sanction, by indirection or connivance, a clandestine system of warfare, condemned by the law of nations and public opinion all over the world, while showing itself to be wanting in the frankness and boldness to declare open and honorable war for the accomplishment of the purposes avowedly aimed at by these expeditions.

A Sensible Southern View of the Arrest of Walker by Commodore Paulding.

From the Savannah (Ga.) Republican.

It seems to be taken for granted that the arrest of WALKER on neutral soil was an act of aggression and injustice as against *him*—that it was a violation of *his personal rights* in law, and that for such violation our country is called on to punish the officer who committed the act. Indeed, the very demands of the friends of WALKER show that they can proceed on no other ground. *We hold this position to be essentially wrong.* If it be granted that fitting out an armed expedition to leave our shores for the purpose of making war upon a government with which we are at peace, is a violation of the laws of the United States by WALKER, and that the authorities had a right to intercept and arrest him previous to his departure, or afterwards, while on the high seas, (and the Government has clearly held this right) they have equal authority, so far as regards any personal rights he may possess, to arrest him in any quarter of the globe. He can acquire no right or immunity by a simple change of locality that he did not previously possess, and *so far as he alone is concerned the Government may pursue him to the ends of the earth.* There is, however, a barrier which we may not cross in the pursuit; should the *sovereignty of other nations* intervene between us and him, there we are bound to stop—not from considerations of respect to the personal rights of the fugitive, but by the *inviolability of that sovereignty*. In order to accomplish an end right in itself, we are compelled to commit another and a very different act that *is* unlawful and wrong; consequently the end must be abandoned from the simple fact that it cannot be attained except by the violation of the rights *of third persons*—the sovereignty of the nation upon whose territory he has taken refuge. Did that nation waive that sovereignty, either expressly, as in the case of treaties for the extradition of criminals; or impliedly, as by subsequent acquiescence, the entering upon her territory and arrest of the offender is perfectly legitimate and right.

Such, we hold, are the true principles to govern us in the investigation of this question. Apply them to the case in point, and in what light do they present the conduct of Commodore PAULDING? If any offence has been committed, it seems to us clear that it *is against the Government of Nicaragua, and not against Walker.* The latter has no just ground of complaint, and can demand nothing of our Government—not even his return to the *status* in which we found him. To the contrary, such return would be an acknowledgment by our Government of personal rights in WALKER that are not possessed by him under the law of nations. We hope the Administration will be guilty of no such folly, as it cannot fail to disgrace us in the eyes of the world. It is but right that a full explanation—apology, even, should it be necessary—be made to the Government of Nicaragua for the encroachment on her sovereignty; though it were folly to suppose that one would complain of an act that rid him of an enemy and saved his possessions from devastation and plunder. It is impossible, under the circumstances, that Nicaragua should consider the act of Com. PAULDING as an aggression, and WALKER having no rights in the matter, we may ask what is the offense of our naval officer, for which he is to be put on trial, and, as some would have it, dismissed from the service? He was ordered to intercept any hostile expedition that might move from our shores against the republics of Mexico or Nicaragua—he obeys instructions, and in doing so commits no act against a foreign power that his Government could not have committed without aggression or the slightest breach of friendly relations—how, then, even granting that he had no positive instructions that cover the means resorted to carry out the wishes of his Government, can he be arraigned as a criminal and deposed from his command? There would be neither common justice nor common sense in such a proceed ure, and we hope our country will hesitate long before it shall inflict such a wrong upon one of her bravest and most gallant defenders. Such a sacrifice would stamp upon the national character, and justly, a deep and damning disgrace.

We cannot conclude this article without protesting against the assumption that *these filibustering expeditions are in harmony with the sentiments of a majority of the Southern people*, and that the clamor that has been raised over the arrest of WALKER is the voice of that majority. *It is not true.* In the cities of the Gulf, and perhaps one or two others, where the men who engage in these expeditions have personal friendships, and have concocted their plans, there is an excitement and *furor* upon the subject, but *we deny that the great body of the Southern people have any connection or sympathy with these unlawful adventures.* Nine-tenths of the Presses that have espoused the cause of WALKER, have done so purely for effect, or under the delusion that his plans are to result in strengthening the domestic institutions of the South; and yet, notwithstanding this powerful incentive to a lax administration of the law, had WALKER been arrested on the high seas and brought back for trial, we do not believe that ten respectable newspapers could have been found in the South to condemn the Administration for the act.

Commodore Paulding and the Government—Sharp Correspondence.

Commodore Paulding to the Secretary of the Navy.

FLAG-SHIP WABASH, off Aspinwall,
Oct. 20, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 3d inst., accompanying a copy of the sailing orders of Commander ALMY, of the steamer *Fulton*, and a circular order from the State Department in reference to our neutrality laws.

The Department will not fail to observe that my feelings, as Commander-in-chief of this squadron, must be very much wounded when I say that the service could not have been better performed if Commander ALMY had been sent to me, and some discretion had been given me by the Department for employing the force nominally under my command, instead of its being assigned to duties at a distance from home by the Government whom it is impossible should so well understand the localities and the most proper measures to be taken for a given purpose.

Now, Sir, how would it look if the Secretary of War should direct a general in the field to place himself on a certain point and *remain there?*

Then detach the subordinates and their commands, and locate them at points near him, without the means of communication. (It is an impassable wilderness between this and Chiriqui.)

Could a battle be gained, the commander-in-chief respected, or the interest of our country in any manner advanced? No, sir; and this is a parallel case; and, in my judgment, it would be better for the Department to supersede an officer whenever it wants confidence in his capacity for command.

It is not only in this instance, but others, that I feel called upon to present to the notice of the Department irregularities which the Department can alone redress. In the first place, the *Cyane* has been absent from here at the North for more than three months without my having received a report or an official notice in regard to her. It is the same with the *Roanoke*. If the *Fulton* has taken one of the passages, as she should have done, her course for Chiriqui was in the direction of Aspinwall, and without a material deviation she could have passed within sight of my flag.

From this it will be apparent to the Department that I must feel that my prerogatives as commander-in-chief of the squadron are turned aside with but little consideration, and that my presence here can have but a slight appreciation.

Without presuming to intrude discourteously upon the Department, it is proper that I should present my views, and, in doing so, to say that the duties of this command cannot be discharged in a manner due to the good order and efficiency of the naval service, unless the Department shall be observant, and exact of other officers a strict conformity to its military character.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. PAULDING,
Flag Officer Commanding Home Squadron.

Hon ISAAC TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

Reply of the Secretary of the Navy to Commodore Paulding.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 6, 1857.

SIR: I am in possession of your dispatch, No. 133.

It was not the intention of the Department to insinuate any doubt of your knowledge or capacity, or of your disposition promptly to discharge any duty assigned to you. But the Department will reserve to itself the right, under the immediate direction of the President, to dispatch a vessel to any point, upon any emergency, under special instructions directing its commanding officer to report to the flag officer of any squadron subject to those instructions. In the present instance, the *Fulton* was dispatched from this port, by order of the President, to serve the purposes of the Government, upon a state of facts of which, from the nature of the case, you could not probably have the slightest knowledge.

If the commanding officer of the *Roanoke* or of the *Cyane* has failed to make to you the proper reports, you are well aware of the course that may be taken.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ISAAC TOUCEY.

Flag Officer HIRAM PAULDING, Commanding United States Home Squadron, Aspinwall, New-Granada.

Senator Douglas and the Democratic Party—Letter From an Illinois Congressman.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 28, 1857.

To the Editor of the Chicago Times:

SIR: A paragraph from your paper, stating that the Chicago *Democrat* had represented me as disagreeing with Judge DOUGLAS on the Kansas question, has just fallen under my notice. You did right in giving a prompt and emphatic contradiction to it, and I thank you for it. Instead of dissenting from him, I fully and heartily indorse his views, and shall stand by them to the last. They are views which I entertained before I reached Washington, and frequently expressed here and elsewhere, and I have certainly learned nothing since my arrival in this city to induce me to change them. On the contrary, the evidence to my mind of the bad faith and unjustifiable conduct of the late Lecompton Constitutional Convention, is not only accumulative, but overwhelming. For resisting the efforts of that body to set aside the popular will and deny to the people the right to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, Judge DOUGLAS deserves, and will yet receive, the gratitude and plaudits of the nation. No matter who may be in fault in what may have occurred there, the doctrine of self-government should be maintained, and any effort to stifle the public voice should be frowned down.

In vindicating the great principle of popular sovereignty, as applicable to Territories as well as to States, our distinguished Senator is consistent with his past life, and now stands forth as one whom neither place, nor power, nor frowns can swerve for an instant from the line of duty. If, under these circumstances, I should hesitate to give him the benefit of my feeble support, I should be recreant to my own sense of right, and guilty of a most gross breach of public duty. Let Presidential aspirants plot, and combinations be formed to break down one of the greatest—if not the greatest—of American statesmen living; it will, in the end, amount to nothing. I predict now that Judge DOUGLAS will prove equal to the emergency—that he will come out of the contest with new laurels, and that the sequel will show he has gained, by his recent great speech in the Senate, a stronger hold on the affections of the nation, than he ever before enjoyed. I shall never forget my emotions on hearing that speech delivered. I knew that every effort had been used to prevent him from making it. Hopes of reward in the shape of future promotion had been held out to him, and when they had failed, threats of excommunication from the Democratic Party were resorted to. He turned them all aside, and there he stood, in the first legislative body on earth, with enemies all around him predicting he was preaching his own "funeral sermon," proudly spurning every consideration but the right! It was indeed a scene in which moral courage rose to sublimity, and the future historian and painter of our country will dwell on it with delight. The politician was lost in the patriot—policy was swallowed up in principle, and pressing on in the line of duty, he rose superior to every obstacle, and left the impress of his unyielding integrity and great genius upon our free institutions, so indelibly marked that ages will not be able to efface them. I felt rejoiced that there was at least one man, and I was proud he was an Illinoisan, who did not hesitate a moment to step forward in defence of the right, and who would not

"Crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,
Where thrift may follow fawning."

But, Sir, I will not pursue this subject further. The only object of this note is to place myself right before the public, as some persons seem disposed to misrepresent me. You are at liberty to make such use of it, by publication or otherwise, as you may think proper. I remain yours, very respectfully,

I. N. MORRIS.

The Exchequer Plan of President Tyler—Interesting Private History.

SHERWOOD FOREST.

MY SON: My exchequer plan will be found, *in limine*, in a report made by Mr. FORWARD, then Secretary of the Treasury, to the Senate, in the Winter of 1841–'2. My message of December, 1841, presents its outlines, and that of December, 1842, repeats the recommendation for its adoption, and briefly answers the most prominent objections which had been urged to it. The report which accompanies the plan is worthy of deliberate study. That paper was *written* by WEBSTER and adopted by FORWARD. The plan itself was my own, and was drawn up at my house in Williamsburg, whither I had gone for the purpose of close retirement while eliminating the work. It was presented to the Cabinet and adopted as a Cabinet measure, only one suggestion of amendment being urged upon me, and that I adopted upon the condition that I should present the plan to Congress in the alternative to be adopted by that body either with or without the amendment, as it might see proper. The amendment simply provided the means of paying the expenses by authorizing a limited dealing in the exchanges. Agencies were proposed to be established in all the States, but if a State *prohibited* it the agency in such State was forbidden to deal in exchange. This proviso was incorporated by myself under the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the City of Augusta *vs.* EARLE, and other similar cases. I cannot lay my hand on the original draught as prepared by myself, and presume I handed it over to Mr. FORWARD. The scheme, doubtless, may be modified and improved—Mr. CUSHING's suggestions in the House, and those of Mr. TALMADGE in the Senate, in regard to it, are well worthy to be looked to. My present impression is, that taking the Sub-Treasury as its basis, and authorizing the issue of certificates of deposits to individuals in the form of bank notes of denominations of $5 and up to one hundred, with larger sums to be put upon the footing of bills of exchange, for the issuing of which the actual premium of transporting specie from one place to another should be charged, the country would have a paper currency which would be the true representative of the precious metals, and would circulate all over the commercial world. In order to get it under way the government might issue certificates to its creditors, taking care to place actually in deposit gold and silver to the amount of each certificate. The specie deposited should be regarded as sacred for the purpose of redeeming the certificates whenever presented. Those certificates would bear a premium in the markets of the world, and furnish a currency of more value than gold or silver, because more easily transported about one. The only danger would be that the bankers would snatch them up for hoarding in place of gold and silver. The agencies might be the sub-treasuries; but of course the government funds should be kept entirely separate and distinct from the funds of private depositors, except as suggested above. The *Madisonian* of that day would repay the reading of Mr. HARRIS, as many of the articles proceeded from the great minds of the Cabinet in support of the project. He would also revive his earlier recollections by referring to Mr. JEFFERSON's letters to JOHN W. EPPES, in the volumes of his correspondence, (which volume I do not at the moment remember.) The letter was written, I think, in the year 1816, and relates to finance. By consulting the index he would readily find the letter. It will repay his search. Affectionately, your father,

JOHN TYLER.

To JOHN TYLER, Jr., Esq., Washington City.

HENRY R. SCHOOLCRAFT.—A Washington letter to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says of Mr. SCHOOLCRAFT:

"Mr. SCHOOLCRAFT is now nearly 65 years of age, though he does not look over 50. This is remarkable when we remember that for many years he resided on the frontiers, or was subjected to all the discomforts and hardships of a life of adventure among the Indians, exposed to all kinds of weather, deprived of all comforts, and constantly engaged in the severest labor. Familiar with his history, I had expected to meet a trembling octogenarian; instead of which I was introduced to an apparently hale, well-preserved man of middle age. For his present robust condition he is greatly indebted to a naturally fine constitution, and to the extreme strictness of his personal habits through life. He has undergone what would have destroyed a hundred ordinary men, and looks now as though he might see the end of another half century. A local lameness on one side, caused by his early exposures, confines him habitually to his house, but he hardly regards this as an affliction, for his library is his home, and he is never so happy as when pursuing his literary labors—which, in his case, are literally labors of love."

WISCONSIN.—Hon. ALEXANDER W. RANDALL, the new Republican Governor of Wisconsin, was inaugurated on Monday, at Madison. Governor RANDALL has appointed WM. H. WATSON, recently one of the editors of the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, his Private Secretary. HORACE RUBLEE is continued as State Librarian. Hon. RUFUS PARKS, of Waukesha, has been appointed Superintendent of Public Property; J. D. RUGGLES is to be Assistant Secretary of State; M. A. SCOFIELD will be Assistant Treasurer; and S. H. CARPENTER Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Governors' Messages.

MARYLAND.

The Message of Governor LIGON sets forth a satisfactory financial condition, the Sinking Fund having increased to nearly four millions. With the exception of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which continues involved in misfortune, the public works are prosperous. The Governor dwells upon the subject of the financial crisis, and denounces the recent suspension of the Maryland banks as "a direct breach of faith towards the people," which challenges decisive action on the part of the Legislature. The extravagance of the people, reckless speculation, the creation of unreal values of stock, and matters of a kindred nature, the Governor says, have caused the panic. Auxiliary to all this, there cannot be a doubt, remarks His Excellency, "that our banking systems have proved ready and facile instrumentalities."

A revision and reconstruction of the banking system of the State is recommended. The Governor says that it is absolutely indispensable to a healthy financial condition that the specie basis of all banks of issue within the State should be greatly enlarged, and that all banks should have an independent existence, under the most rigid legislation, and the constant scrutiny of official authority. The common schools of the State are referred to, and a just and fitting tribute paid to the public school system in Baltimore. Outside of Baltimore the insufficiency of the public school system is said to be painfully apparent. The affairs of the Maryland Penitentiary are alluded to. The actual difference between the earnings and expenditures for the year 1856 is stated to be $13,318 30, $8,000 of which has been met by the annual appropriation of the State, leaving an actual deficit of $5,318 30. During the year 1856 there was expended for the tuition of the Indigent Deaf and Dumb at the Pennsylvania Institution the sum of $2,808 72, and for the year 1857, $3,132 14. For the Indigent Blind of the Pennsylvania Institution for the year 1856, there were expended $950, and for the year 1857, $600. For the Indigent Blind at the Maryland institution for the year 1856, there were expended $1,737 06; and for the year 1857, $4,616 60.

By far the largest portion of the message is devoted to "Lawlessness in Baltimore—Elective Franchise." It is an attempted vindication of his official course towards the city pending the recent State election.

OHIO.

The Message of Gov. CHASE is very long, but clear and able. After exhibiting the condition of State affairs, he proceeds to a very full discussion of the recent fugitive Slave cases in Ohio and the questions growing out of them. This part, with the reference to National politics, are the principal points of the Message. In relation to the Slave cases, Mr. CHASE takes strong ground. He says:

"If Federal Courts are to protect Federal officials from prosecution by State Courts for alleged violation of State law, State Courts, in their turn, must protect State officers from prosecution in Federal Courts under similar circumstances. Hence, dangerous conflicts must arise, and imminent peril both to liberty and union.

If such conflicts must come, to the extent of the power vested in me, I shall maintain the honor of the State and support the authority of the Courts. I prefer to hope that they may be averted by the abandonment, on the part of the Federal authorities, of the indefensible positions which they have assumed."

After a review of the Kansas troubles, the Governor says:

"It cannot fail to arrest attention that all these encroachments of the Federal Government upon State sovereignty, and upon the freedom of the Territories, arise from the determined purpose of those who control its action to extend the domain and enlarge the power of Slavery. Under this influence the ancient and original policy of Slavery prohibition was overthrown and reversed by the Kansas-Nebraska act. Under this influence, the whole power of the National Government has been exerted to force Slavery upon the reluctant people of Kansas. Under this influence, also, persistent attempts are made to subjugate the people of the Free States to Federal domination, through the administration of the Fugitive Slave act. Under this influence, finally, the Federal Judiciary has promulgated the revolting doctrine that the Constitution of the Union establishes and guarantees Slavery in all national territory, and consequently that there is no foot of our widely-extended domain, outside of States whose constitutions prohibit Slavery, where the free laborer can find a home exempt from the intrusion of that very peculiar institution.

This rapid progress of despotism cannot fail to arouse and fix the attention of a reflecting people. It forces upon the country momentous issues between two opposite systems of government—two opposite theories of the Constitution. These issues are radical and vital."

GOVERNOR BANKS ON KANSAS.

The following is the portion of the Message of Governor BANKS relating to Kansas affairs:

"It is not now a question of Slavery alone, but to that is superadded the question of the right of the people to vote either in election of delegates, or upon the Constitution itself. Many citizens have sustained the Government in its Kansas policy upon its solemn pledges that the Constitution should be submitted to the people. To sustain now the denial of this right, is to repel in the most decisive manner the doctrine of popular sovereignty.

Nothing but the direct intervention of federal influence can force through Congress the Lecompton Constitution; and if the Government, with the sanction of the people, can force upon Kansas a Constitution conceived in fraud and violence, it will be the weightiest blow ever given against free governments. Violence and fraud, if successful in this instance, will be repeated whenever occasion demands it. It will not be limited to Territories or States. No shrine will be held sacred. The Senate Chamber of the United States has been already invaded, and this State was for a time bereft of a part of its representative power by an act of fearful wrong, committed upon the most cherished and brilliant of her sons, while in the performance of Constitutional duty."

MAINE—GOV. MORRILL'S INAUGURAL.

The Inaugural Address of Gov. MORRILL, of Maine, is five columns in length—an extraordinary stretch for an inaugural. Two points are discussed by the Governor very fully—the financial difficulties and the issues of the Slavery question. He attributes the monetary crisis to the overpowering national tendency to over trading and social display. In regard to the banks, he suggests a prohibition of the circulation of small bills, and holds that the multiplicity of banks in the State is an evil, and a spirit of rivalry among banks promotive of evil. Legislative measures are suggested to prevent a recurrence of bank suspensions. Touching Slavery, and the troubles that have grown out of the Kansas business, the Governor takes ground that the South, not the North, is responsible for the agitations which convulse the country. He says:

"Slavery agitation rages not from the North, but from the South. The repose of the country was not disturbed by attempts from the North to subvert Slavery in the Slave-States, or invade its rights. If there be antagonism of opinion between the Free and Slave States, it has been produced by no movement of the former. It has been brought about by an obvious and conceded change of sentiments and opinions, purposes, and designs, by the latter, by which they force themselves into collision with the well-known and long-cherished sentiments and opinions of the Free States, their interests and prosperity. If there be peril to our common country, it springs not now from any movements, nor from any want of appreciation of the value of the Union, from this quarter. Whoever has regrets that a sense of the sacredness of the Union and the greatness of its blessings is faintly apprehended, will need to revert to events that are taking place in other quarters, and sentiments entertained elsewhere."

The Maine Law comes in for a large share of the Governor's attention. He is in favor of a strict Prohibitory Law, the necessity for which he argues. He says:

"If it be assumed that the traffic in intoxicating drinks for a beverage be injurious, then it necessarily follows that such traffic cannot with propriety be permitted—cannot be licensed or tolerated, but the enacting power must forbid it altogether. And this rule is as imperative in legislation as in morals. Prohibition is the only intelligent action in the case of a conceded wrong."

A short session of the Legislature is recommended; measures for the settlement of the Aroostook country are urged; education is treated with favorable regard; and an increase of the State tax is discouraged as unadvisable.

Business Matters.

A letter from Lowell to the Boston *Traveller*, says: "The spindle city is gradually resuming its steady hum of industry and wonted business-like appearance. With the exception of the unfortunate Middlesex—most of the mills are in a running condition, giving the operators from two-thirds to full time. The cold snap and light flurry of snow, which, by the way, if giving us excellent sleighing, has had the effect of making trade look up, for it has brought in a good sprinkle of our rural neighbors, who, with their produce generally have a little ready cash on hand for investment in dry goods, groceries, &c., which it does not always pay to take to Boston."

All departments of the immense iron works at Boonton resumed work on Monday. For the last two months only the blast furnace has been in operation, the puddling furnaces, nail factory, keg factory, &c., being closed. The number of hands employed, when these works are in full blast, is something over 500.

The Fall River Mills, 9,000 spindles, at Providence, is running full time on print cloths. So is the Anawan Mill, also 9,000 spindles, making print cloths. These mills have been running full time for a month or more. The Metacomet is also running full time.

The iron works of CRESSON, STUART & PETERSON, at Philadelphia, have renewed operations, employing 170 hands. The number of workmen will be increased in a few days to 225.

Obituary.

Mr. JOHN UPTON, a well-known Express agent on the Albany route, and Sergeant-at-Arms to the Congressional Investigating Committee in Kansas, died at Amsterdam, N. Y., on Saturday. His health was shattered by severe exposure while protecting his trunks in the Express car of the Hudson River railroad at the time of the Spuyten Duyvil accident, when the weather was intensely cold.

Mr. L. LEWIS SELLERS, a prominent citizen of Baltimore, active in the War of 1812, died in that city on the 8th.

Personal.

A cool case of elopement occurred in Aurora, Ill., a few days ago. A Dr. [illegible], called his wife to him, placed notes and accounts in her hands to the amount of $1,000, made over to her a deed of the lot on which his house is situated, and concluded by coolly avowing his determination to leave her, in company with another man's wife, between whom and himself a criminal intimacy had been long suspected to exist. The lady alluded to was the wife of a respectable mechanic named ROBERT NEALE, and the mother of two children.

The *Illustrated London News* says of the Indian expedition of Mr. RUSSELL, the *Times* correspondent: He is to proceed, at Lord PALMERSTON's [illegible], first to Calcutta and then the very heart of the seat of war. His letters will be looked for with great interest. He carries with him the heartiest good wishes of all literary men. [illegible] and happiness and honor await him. But the fight may be over by the time he reaches the seat of war. Let us remember that soldiers only make ridings and riots; Generals and Colonels make rebellions.

R. M. MOLLEN, the Chicago periodical dealer who disappeared so mysteriously in May, 1856, was taken from the Chicago *Tribune*, has returned safe and sound. Meantime, his wife supposing him dead, married a man by the name of [illegible], between whom and MOLLEN a struggle is now going on for the custody of the lady. MOLLEN states that he was decoyed to [illegible] away, and thence went down to Memphis, thence to New-Orleans, and thence to California, whence he now returns.

A Paris letter in the *Courrier des États Unis* says that literary circles abroad are much occupied with the magnificent offers made by the Emperor to Professor AGASSIZ to induce him to accept the chair of M. ORBIGNY, in the Museum of the *Jardin des Plantes*. The sum of a hundred thousand francs as the salary of the office and a seat in the Senate have been offered M. AGASSIZ to overcome his refusal.

Prof. HEDRICK, who was driven from the North Carolina University for his support of Col. FREMONT, has received the appointment of third clerk in Mayor TIEMANN's office. He has been of late superintending a chemical laboratory in this City.

The will of the late John Johns, of Baltimore manumits all his slaves, and bequeaths $61,000 to religious societies. The Tract Society receives $10,000, and the Evangelical Knowledge Society in New-York $40,000.

The *Musical World* says a rumor that Miss Annie Kemp, of this City, has accepted the offer of a salary of $8,000 per annum, to sing at Thalberg's Concerts in the South.

Miss Sarah A. Moore has recovered a verdict of $327 and costs against one Mr. Faulkner, for breach of promise. The lady is 60 years old, and blind, and has an illegitimate child by Faulkner.

Miss E. E. BURBANK, of Palmyra, was presented on New-Year's day, with $30,000 and a land-warrant for 160 acres of land, by her brother, who resides in Louisiana.

The Providence *Journal* announces the death of Mr. Wm. L. Burroughs, a gentleman long connected with that journal.

On Thursday, Rev. Dr. McLeod, of this City sustained severe injuries by falling on the ice, as he was entering his residence.

John P. Jewett & Co., the Boston publishers, having adjusted their financial troubles, resume business.

Strakosch and Frezzolini are to be in Western New-York in February, beginning with Concerts in Buffalo.

Miscellaneous Items.

The neighborhood of Providence, in New-Kent County, Va., was thrown into a state of excitement last Saturday night, by the announcement of the startling fact that Mr. James Grant, son of Mrs. [illegible] Grant, had been murdered while sitting with his mother and family at their supper table. The murderer effected his diabolical purpose by shooting at and killing Mr. Grant through the window. Our informant states, that when he left the scene yesterday morning a Coroner's inquest was then being held, and the impression prevailed among the neighbors that the murder was perpetrated by one of Mrs. Grant's negroes. We understand that on the Saturday night previous, Miss Grant, the only sister of the deceased, was shot at through the door of the house, but not injured.

Sheriff Bush writes to the Springfield *Republican* a long account of his pursuit of the man supposed to be the Westfield murderer, Stoub. The Sheriff says: "Others may think as they please. I think I found the man I followed, and it was not Stoub. So now, I believe that Stoub is either dead or is over the line, and shall not change my opinion till I have some new evidence of his being in this country. I am pretty sure that the man seen by Mr. Jennings on the cars for Boston the day of the murder, was Albert J. Stoub. I do not give up catching him yet, for if he has gone across the water we can get him sure, and if he is still in this country he will be had in time."

The St. Louis *Republican* corrects the *Evening Post's* story of a mysterious murder at the West. The missing man is David Houton, of Boston, who has relatives in St. Louis. He died at Cleveland while on his way to St. Louis, having fallen into a stream of water while temporarily insane, and receiving injuries which prevented him from rescuing himself. His body was recovered fifteen days afterwards, and taken to Boston, where he was buried.

The Battle of Princeton was celebrated on Saturday, at that place. The line was formed with Col. Napton, of Trenton, representing General Washington, aided by Major Wilson as Aid-de-Camp, and Major Allen in charge of the force representing the British. After the battle an oration was delivered by Judge Naar, of Trenton, and the balance of the day was spent at a collation.

A few days since the body of a man named Christian Zollar, (German,) was taken from the San Antonio River. An inquest was held, and a verdict returned that he came to his death from violence. It is stated that he recently received a draft for a large sum of money from Germany, and that for some time past his habits were intemperate.

Wm. Brown, Esq., brother of the Postmaster-General, was shot on Saturday week, at his residence in Giles County, Miss., but by whom is unknown. Mr. Brown, though wounded in the face and head, is not fatally injured, notwithstanding the assassin took two fires at him.

Governor Packer, of Pennsylvania, has appointed the following State officers: *Secretary of State*—Wm. H. Hiester, of Berks County. *Deputy Secretary*—Henry L. Dieffenbach, of Lock Haven. *Attorney-General*—Hon. John C. Knox, now Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Judge Goodloe, of Lexington, Ky., delivered an important decision lately, affecting the rights of naturalized citizens, the point of which was that all foreigners, whose naturalization papers had not been issued by United States Courts, were not entitled to vote. The case was carried to the Court of Appeals.

The horses entered for the races on the Ten Broeck course at Mobile, are Lizzie McDonald, Engineer, Shocco, Dallas, Meldore, Nat Spangler, Wickliffe, Kate Hayes, Sawyeoid, George Cheston, Slasher, John Chain, Humming Bird, Betty Hawkins, Agitator, Kate Hunter, Caroline, and others.

The act in relation to duelling, recently passed by the Legislature of South Carolina, provides that any magistrate may issue a warrant to prevent persons going out of the State to fight a duel, and compel them to enter into bond with sureties to keep the peace, and not go beyond the limits of the State.

The Rochester *Union* mentions, as an indication of the weather in December, that the men employed in the extensive nurseries of Ellwanger & Barry pursued their avocations in the field the whole month, ploughing almost every day in December.

Over a thousand letters were dropped into the New-Haven Post-Office last year, which could not be forwarded for want of pre-payment. Nearly 5,000 others were sent from the same place to the Dead-Letter Office.

The Secretary of War is understood to have been very busy of late with the consummation of preparations to reinforce the army in Utah at the earliest possible moment after the Spring shall have opened.

Dr. Emmons, State Geologist of North Carolina, publishes a long report, going to prove that the valley of the Deep River in North Carolina is a suitable site for a National Foundry, being rich in coal and mineral.

The Montreal Board of Trade calls attention to the want of proper mail facilities between Montreal and Boston, and urges the necessity of a change in postal arrangements between Canada and the United States.

The Illinois State Teachers' Association has determined to employ a general agent to canvass the State, for the purpose of disseminating information concerning the school system.

In Gates, N. Y., on Sunday night, Mr. George Tuttle, aged 56, (a farmer,) left his house, entered the woods a short distance off, and cut his throat with a common pocket-knife.

A fire in Charlestown, Mass., on Monday, destroyed $15,000 worth of property. The sufferers were McDonald & Co., T. & J. Harley, Cotter & Parker, Charles McGary and others.

At the municipal election at Lexington, Ky., on Saturday, the American nominees were successful by majorities ranging from ninety to one hundred and thirty.

The Sergeants of the 39th Regiment, in Quebec, celebrated on Tuesday the anniversary of the Battle of Maharajpore, in which battle the corps bore a prominent part.

The man Stephens, under arrest in Boston for counterfeiting, proves to be Charles H. Bowley, one of a band who have been engaged in the utterance of bad money for many years.

The Female University at Anderson, S. C., is flourishing; it has now accommodations for nearly four hundred pupils.

Negro-hire is falling in price in Virginia. The Fredericksburg *Register* says the decline is 50 to 75 per cent. since last year.

Of 920 committals to jail in Milwaukee last year 34 were Irish, 250 Germans, and 117 Americans.

NEW-YORK CITY.

SERMON BEFORE THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. Mr. STONE, Congregational minister, of Boston, preached before the Young Men's Christian Association, in the Reformed Presbyterian Church (Rev. Mr. PRENTISS') Sunday evening, to a large and attentive congregation. His text was 1st John, 2d chapter and 14th verse: "I have written unto you, young men, because ye are strong." After some introductory remarks upon the philosophy of strength, and the distinction between physical, moral and spiritual power, the Reverend gentleman proceeded to present a surprising variety of types of strength, from history, and from the lessons of modern times, and laid down some general principles upon which young men might vindicate the motive which the Apostle had in depending upon the strength of young men in his day. He concluded by appealing to the members of the Young Men's Christian Association to give the people of this vast metropolis certain indications of spiritual and moral strength. By this means the present generation would furnish the next, and history might carry down to the future a true record of the worth of that strength which the Apostle commended.

Rev. Dr. [illegible], of the Dutch Reformed Church, Washington-square, and Rev. Dr. PRENTISS, of the Mercer-street Church, assisted in the services.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF DETAILED POLICEMEN.—Four Special Aids were appointed on Saturday by the Deputy Superintendent of Police to take command of the policemen detailed for special duty at the four different Police Courts of the City. Each Aid is instructed to see that the officers under his charge attend daily at this respective Courts and are prompt and energetic in the service of warrants placed in their hands. They are also required to keep a register of the names of all persons for whom warrants are issued, the offence charged, the name of the Magistrate issuing it, the name of the officer in whose hands it is placed for service, the date of the issuing of the warrant and of its return into Court. Lastly it is charged upon the Aid to prevent imposition upon prisoners or other parties by "shysters" who now infest the vestibules of all the City Courts, lay claims to great influence with the various Magistrates and thus often extort black-mail.

ACCIDENT TO JUDGE DUER.—Chief Justice DUER, of the Superior Court, met with a serious accident on Saturday evening last. While leaving the house of Judge WOODRUFF, in Twenty-ninth-street, as he was descending the steps his foot slipped and he fell to the pavement with such force as to break his thigh-bone. He was conveyed to his residence, where he is attended by Dr. HOFFMAN, and we understand that he was somewhat better yesterday morning. The injury would be a severe one at any period of life, but to one of Judge DUER's age, (74,) such an accident inspires the most serious apprehensions.

The late Doctor Knox.

On Sunday morning, in the Market-street Church, the Rev. Mr. CUYLER pronounced the following brief eulogy on this venerable man:

"At this moment the eldest of our pastors lies among us—awaiting his burial. Our beloved Church enters upon the new year draped in the garniture of mourning. At the very threshold of the year we halt to open a tomb—in which, with sadness and tears, we shall lay the veteran to his rest. It was not by the tempest on the sea, or the pestilence upon the shore, that his beloved life was cut off; the simple stretching forth of a hand to open a window opened the gate that led into eternity! Last Sabbath morning he was exhorting his flock "to love not only in word, but in deed and in truth;" this morning his voice is mingling in the songs of the seraphim!

The tidings that good Dr. Knox is dead will fall cold on many a heart. We shall only know that his venerable head is laid low when we see it no longer in the assemblies of religion and Christian philanthropy. The aged men of New-York will miss him deeply. To them he was a link that bound to the past—that connected them with the memories of MASON and ROMEYN, of ROMEYN and MILLEDOLLER. To his surviving colleagues—whose words of farewell could not penetrate the insensibility of that sealed and smitten brain—the sundering of this sacred tie will be an actual bereavement.

Every one loved Dr. KNOX. He had no enemies. Little children were not afraid of him. Old and young all clung to him—all loved to see him enter their chambers of sickness, or sit down by the fireside hushed with grief for the dead. All could open their hearts to him. He was simplicity itself; simple in his tastes, simple in his preaching, simple in his childlike love of Christ. While some of us younger men prefer to labor in the newer and younger schemes of benevolence, he clung to the ancient systems; to him "the old was better." No more guileless spirit than his is left behind in our bereaved church. He took a good man's life along with him when he went up to lay his head on the bosom of his Redeemer."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, Jan. 12.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Nos. 26, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit—Nos. 930, 1577, 293, 387, 1023, 259, 1429, 1293, 2604, 7, 8, 10, 12, 2309, 13, 16, 18, 235, 234, 2659, 255, 2680, 2709, 2680.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Nos. 163, 13, 18½, 172, 173, 174, 175, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 2, 22, 28, 34, 129.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 146, 155, 240, 243, 281, 282, 284, 285, 295, 297, 302, 314, 316, 318, 323, 325, 162 to 174, 149, 26 to 29, 283, 40, 62, 298, 340, 342, 343, 345, 347, 349, 350, 353, 356, 357, 359 to 370.

COMMON PLEAS—Part I—Nos. 116, 33, 35, 357, 135, 172 to 177, 150, 179 to 181. Part II—Nos. 146, 147, 19, 183 to 185, 1048, 186 to 191, 89 to 154.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDAR.—CITY COURT, Jan. 12—Nos. 4, 5, 7, 8, 13, 16, 21, 22, 24, 28, 30, 31, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 91, 92, 93.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JAN. 11.
Before Judge Ingersoll.

The Grand Jury came into Court this morning with indictments in the following cases:

The United States vs. Thomas Smith—An indictment for an assault with a dangerous weapon, to wit: an iron poker, upon one John Butcher, on board the bark *Isla de Cuba.*

The United States vs. William H. Hudson—An indictment against the master of the steamship *St. Louis* for cruel and unusual punishment inflicted upon one of the crew.

The Grand Jury were then discharged for the term.

The Court was then occupied with the hearing of two motions in the cases of *John Graham vs. Edward Stucken et al.*, and *The Same vs. Lewis H. Meyer.* The first of these suits has been before the Court several times before, being a suit in Equity by Captain Graham against Stucken, one of the firm of Meyer & Stucken, and other parties, to set aside a transfer of certain steamships to them by Graham, on the ground of usury. The defendant in the second suit, the other partner of the firm, was absent from the country when the other suit was commenced. He having returned to this City a short time since, Graham commenced the second suit in law against him alone, which is a suit in trover to recover the value of the steamships and damages for their conversion—and on affidavit he obtained from the Court an order of arrest against the defendant, holding him to bail in the sum of $360,000. The defendant in this suit moved thereupon that he be discharged on common bail, or that the bail be mitigated. And in the other suit a motion was made at the same time, that Graham be compelled to elect which of the two suits he would proceed with, and that the suit he did not elect might be discontinued with costs.

The motion was argued for plaintiff by Mr. O'Conor and Mr. Williams, and for the defendants by Mr. Brady, Judge Dean and Mr. Lane.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JAN. 11.
Before Judge Betts.

At the opening of Court this morning, THEODORE SEDGWICK, Esq., the new District-Attorney, appeared and filed his papers, and was sworn in.

The day calendar was then called through, and the Court adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Hon. Justice Ingraham.
ANOTHER LUNATIC ASYLUM AFFAIR.

In re Wm. F. Chase.—The petitioner took out a writ of *habeas corpus*, returnable yesterday, to have a Miss Louisa Wolfsohn produced in Court. The petitioner states that he was solicited by the lady to obtain the writ; that she is confined in the Kings County Lunatic Asylum, where she was placed by her father, contrary to her wishes, and that she is perfectly sound in mind.

The hearing of the matter was to have been had yesterday, but owing to the absence of certain parties, the matter was adjourned until to-day.

More Mail Robberies.

The Baltimore *Patriot* says: "It has been very recently ascertained that a mail robbery of some importance had been committed upon the United States mails passing upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at a point between the Washington Junction and the Avalon Iron Works, a mile above. A few days since, there were found in a ravine close by the track a number of letters and packages torn open and otherwise mutilated. Since the first discovery, other evidences have been found which confirm first suspicions, and leave no doubt but that depredations have been committed upon the mail. The letters found bear date from the middle of December up to the 26th of that month. The mail marks indicate their mailing at points along the route as far as the extreme West. From the contents of the letters found, they must have been valuable to the robbers, which last seems to indicate that the more valuable ones were selected out, while the others were thrown away. It is supposed the mail pouch was stolen from the mail car on the road or from the station. The extent of the depredation is not yet known.

The Buffalo *Commercial* says:

Chief Best received a telegram from Chicago, informing him that a man named J. P. HALL had left that city for this, charged with having robbed the United States mail, and giving a description of him. The Chief at once directed policemen to watch the arrival of the night train from Detroit. The train arrived, and a man was discovered among the passengers by the second-class cars, answering to the description of the supposed robber. He was at once taken into custody by the police officers and searched. On him were found a small sum of money and several letters. He was committed to jail.

THE "INFANT SALVATION" CASE IN MASSACHUSETTS.—"We understand," says the Woburn *Journal*, "that the Ecclesiastical Council which met at North Woburn, Dec. 16, for the ordination of Mr. NICKERSON, held an adjourned meeting in Boston on Monday last. Mr. N. came before them again for examination, and the result of their deliberations was, as before—not to proceed to ordination. The authorized report of the doings of the Council will be given to the public next week. In the meantime, Mr. NICKERSON retains his former connection with the Church at North Woburn.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.....*Carefully reported for the N.-Y. Times.*

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 11—5 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE SINCE NOON OF SATURDAY—5,572 bbls. Flour, 70 bags Wheat, 12,155 bushels Corn, 300 bags Oats, 1,444 pkgs. Provisions, and 493 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are quiet, yet quoted firm at $5 50 for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand is reviving very slowly, yet the leading holders are not very eager to secure customers; the stocks, in all hands, being quite moderate, and the production much less extensive than usual. Prices rule low—15@20 ℘ cent. under those current some months since—and the principal factors are not disposed to make any further concessions, nor to sell on a credit exceeding six months with notes payable at bank, and if not promptly met on maturity, the drawers to be considered as having failed and as unworthy of any more trust. The prevailing currency here is as follows: Men's Thick and Kip Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Men's Calf Boots, $2 50@$4; Boys' Thick and Kip Boots, $1 50@$1 75; Boys' Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Youths' Thick and Kip Boots, $1@$1 37; Youths' Calf Boots, $1 50@$1 88; Men's Split, Thick and Kip Brogans, 80c.@$1 40; Men's Calf Brogans, $1 10@$1 50; Men's Enameled Brogans, $1 10@1 25; Men's Grain, Buff and Goat Brogans, $1@$1 20; Boys' Thick, Split and Kip Brogans, 65c.@$1; Boys' Enameled, Buff and Goat Brogans, 90c.@$1 10; Boys' Calf Brogans, 90c.@$1 10; Youths' Thick, Split and Kip Brogans, 60c.@70c.; Youths' Enameled Buff and Goat Brogans, 65c.@80c.; Youths' Calf Brogans, 65c.@80c.; Women's Split, Kip and Grain Pegged Boots, 70c.@90c.; Women's Enameled, Goat and Kid J. L. Boots, 80c.@$1; Women's Calf Boots, 90c.@$1 05; Misses' Split, Kip and Grain Boots, 60c.@75c.; Misses' Enameled, Goat, Kid and Calf Boots, 65c.@80c.; Children's Split, Kip and Calf Boots, 40c.@55c.; Children's Enameled, Goat, Kid and Grain Boots, 45c.@55c.; Ladies' Sewed Boots and Gaiters, 90c.@$1 25; Misses' Sewed Boots and Gaiters, 70c.@85c.; Children's Sewed Boots and Gaiters, 50c.@55c. ℘ pair. The Boston *Shipping List*, of Saturday, states that "buyers from various important points are beginning to arrive, and most of them from the large cities West and Southwest will be in the market within two or three weeks. The stocks of seasonable goods are comparatively light at present, but are considered quite sufficient for the wants of the trade, whose purchases will evidently be light. Manufacturers generally have their supplies ready, and continue to be moderately employed on desirable styles. Among the exports of the week we notice 2,857 cases to San Francisco and 482 cases to Australia. The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom-House has been as follows:

	1857.	1856.
For the week, cases	2,870	5,620
Since Jan. 1	1,332	—
Total	4,204	5,620

COFFEE—The market is pretty brisk and buoyant. Sales 1,750 mats Java, at 16c.; 270 bags Rio, at 8¾c.@10¾c., and 200 Bahia, at 8¾c. ℘ ℔. In Baltimore, last week, 4,000 bags Rio were received, and 5,500 bags Rio were sold at from 9½c.@10½c. ℘ ℔, leaving a stock on hand there on Saturday, of 55,500 bags Rio.

COTTON—Is in better request, at an advance of about ⅛c. ℘ ℔ over Saturday's currency, the *Africa's* advices having favorably affected the market. Sales have been reported of over 1,500 bales, including Middling Uplands at 9¾c., and other grades at proportionate prices.

FISH—The market appears inactive, yet prices are unaltered for the leading kinds.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is fairly supplied with State and Western Flour, and as the demand is quite moderate, prices are heavy. Sales 5,000 barrels.

Common to good Superfine	$4 25@$4	35
Extra State	4 50@ 4	75
Superfine Michigan and Indiana	4 25@ 4	40
Superfine Ohio	4 30@ 4	45
Fancy Ohio	4 45@ 4	55
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 55@ 6	00
Extra Ohio	4 60@ 6	50
Fancy Genesee	4 40@ 4	50
Extra Genesee	5 00@ 7	50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 00@ 8	00

Canadian is dull and drooping. Sales 400 bbls. Superfine to extra, at $4 20@$5 90 ℘ bbl. Southern is sparingly inquired for at old rates. Sales 550 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at $4 50@$7 75 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is in slack demand at languid prices—$3@$4 for fine to superfine ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet and languid, at $3@$3 20 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is selling slowly at about former rates. Sales, 3,400 bushels, in small lots, including choice White Southern at $1 35; and Red do. at $1 20 ℘ bushel. Large lots would not bring such prices. Corn is inactive, owing to the scanty stock available, and the disagreement of parties about prices, which are quite irregular. Sales have been confined to small parcels new crop, including 1,700 bushels ordinary White Southern at 70c. ℘ bushel, indicating an advance. Holders ask 72c.@75c. for prime new Yellow and White Corn; 75c. for prime Northern Rye; and 70c.@80c. for State Barley, ℘ bushel, but buyers do not respond to these claims. Oats are in demand, and are steady at 45c.@46c. for Western; 42c.@44c. for State; 33c.@37c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 28c.@30c. for Southern, ℘ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—In Boston, last week, sales were made of 224 bales Gunny Bags, at 10¾c.; and 434 bales Gunny Cloth, at 10½c.@11c., all on 6 months' credit.

HAY—Sales have been reported of 400 bales North River, in lots, at 65c.@75c., cash, ℘ 100 ℔. In Charleston, last week, no hay arrived and the article continued unchanged, at from 85c.@90c. ℘ 100 ℔. In Savannah, last week, there were no cargo receipts or sales of Hay, which was quoted from store at 87c.@$1 for Northern, and $1 25 for Eastern, ℘ 100 ℔.

HEMP—100 bales Jute sold in Boston last week at $98 ℘ ton, 6 months, closing—no buyers to be found at this rate.

HIDES—Are quiet yet steady, including prime Buenos Ayres, dry, at 20c.; Rio Grande at 19c.; Orinoco at 17c.; Porto Cabello, (open,) Vera Cruz, Central American and California at 16c.@16½c.; Porto Cabello, (booked,) Tampico, Matamoras and Maracaibo, at 15½c.@16c.; Rio Hache and Caraccas, at 15c.@15½c.; Barcelona, at 14½c.@15c.; Curacoa, at 14c.@14½c.; Texas and Western, dry, at 13c.@14c., and Southern, dry, at 10c.@10½c., usual terms, ℘ ℔.

HOPS—Are less sought after at former prices. Crop of 1857, at 5c.@10c. for common to choice, ℘ ℔.

IRON—Scotch Pig continues in slack request at $22@$24, cash, and $26@$27, six months' credit, ℘ ton.

LEAD—Appears quiet and nominal.

LEATHER—Sole is in moderate demand at steady prices. We quote Oak Slaughter and salted, good light, 25c.@27c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good middle, 25c.@27c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good heavy, 25c.@26c.; Oak light, Southern, 18c.@20c.; Oak heavy, for Banding, 26½c.@28c.; Oak heavy, Spanish, good all weights, 27c.@28c.; Oak heavy, cropped, 34c.@36c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 22c.@22½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 22c.@23c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 21½c.@22½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 18c.@19c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 19c.@20c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 15c.@18c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 11c.@13c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 21c.@21½c., on six months credit.

LIME—Rockland, 85c. for Common, and $1 15 for Lump, ℘ bbl.

LUMBER—The Savannah *Republican*, of Jan. 6, reports an improvement in Lumber during the week, "several orders having been received from the North, and also from the West India trade. We quote assorted cargoes of Scantling, Boards and Plank, for the latter at $12@$14, at which figures, we believe, engagements have been made. There are also two orders for cargoes of re-sawed ship-stuff, which will, probably, be taken at our quotations, viz., $14@$16. Rough Edge we quote $12@$13. Timber has been arriving quite briskly since the close of the holidays, the largest portion coming to hand, through the canal, from the Ogeechee. A large portion of the receipts remain unsold, though there is a good inquiry, particularly for milling, of which there are some fine lots on the market. The absence of large sales is caused by a difference in the views of buyers and sellers. Sales have been made at $5, $6 and $7, the two outside figures are extreme. For shipping-Timber the demand has not improved, and we hear of no sales being made. We quote $8@$12. The exports of Timber and Lumber from Savannah for the week have been:

To Queenstown, Eng	257,932
To Barcelona	185,505
To Boston	54,806
Total	498,333

MOLASSES—The demand continues moderate at old prices. Porto Rico, 25c.@30c.; Cuba Muscovado at 21c.@25c.; Clayed Cuba, at 18c.@20c., and New-Orleans at 31c.@34c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in request, and is steady, including common, at $1 30 ℘ 310 ℔, delivered. Tar and Crude Turpentine are quiet and somewhat nominal; sales have been reported of 325 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, in lots, at 40c., cash, ℘ gallon.

WILMINGTON MARKET, Jan. 8.—Turpentine—Sales yesterday of 2,127 bbls. at $2 15 for Virgin and Yellow dip, and $1 15 for hard. No sales to-day. Sales yesterday of 250 casks at 35½c. ℘ gallon. Rosin and Tar—Nothing doing in either article.

OILS—A moderate inquiry prevails for Linseed, which is quoted at 53c.@54c., cash, ℘ gallon. Crude Whale is down to 55c.@60c., and Crude Sperm 90c. ℘ gallon, but [illegible]. Other Oils are inactive and prices are unaltered.

PROVISIONS—Pork is seemingly stronger [illegible] is cheaper. Sales 390 bbls., in lots, at $14 75@$15 for Mess, and $12 for prime, ℘ bbl.—closing with a downward tendency. Cut Meats continue in moderate supply and demand at 5c.@6½c. for Hams, and 6c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔. Bacon, 7½c.@8c. ℘ ℔. Lard is unchanged. The transactions since our last embrace 200 bbls., fair to prime, chiefly at 9¾c.@9⅞c. ℘ ℔. Beef is quiet yet steady. The transactions since our last consist of 100 bbls., in lots, at $10@$12 50 for repacked Western Mess; $12@$14 for extra do.; $6@$9 75 for Country Mess and $9 75@$10 50 for do. prime, ℘ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $18@$23 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams $14 50@$16 ℘ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand at unaltered rates—11c.@15c. for Ohio; 12c.@18c. for common to very good State, and 20c.@23c. for prime to choice do. ℘ ℔. Cheese is quiet, yet steady, at 6c.@8c. for fair to prime, ℘ ℔.

Chicago Butter Trade During

	1856.		1857.	
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Total, ℔	2,663,938	298,940	3,120,370	330,550

RICE—Is plenty and heavy, at $2 50@$3 25 for inferior to good, ℘ 100 ℔. In Charleston, last week, the movements in Rice were as follows: *Receipts*—4,000 tcs. clean, and 73,000 bushels rough; *Sales*—Of clean, moderate, chiefly at from $2 43 for ordinary, to $3 25 for prime, ℘ 100 ℔; two or three parcels of long-grained and fancy, brought $4@$4 50 ℘ 100 ℔, and 12,000 bushels rough, for export, at 75c.@80c. ℘ bushel. *Exports*—5,025 tcs. clean, including 1,862 tcs. to New-York, leaving 2,811 tcs. on shipboard not cleared. In Savannah, last week, the movements in Rice included: *Receipts*—50 tcs. clean, and 25,800 bushels rough; *Sales*—788 tcs. clean, at $2 62½@$3 12½ ℘ 100 ℔; *Exports*—245 tcs. clean, including 100 to New-York.

SEED—10,300 bags Calcutta Linseed, sold in Boston last week, at $1 25, cash, ℘ bushel.

SUGARS—The demand is fair; prices, however, lean in favor of buyers. Sales, 530 hhds., in lots, including Porto Rico, at 6½c.@7½c.; Cuban, at 5⅞c.@6¾c.; and New-Orleans, at 6¼c.@7c. ℘ ℔.

TANNING MATERIALS—100 bales Terra Japonica, sold on terms not disclosed. The range is from 3¾c.@4¼c. ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales, 300 bbls., in lots, at 21c.@21½c., chiefly at 21c., cash, ℘ gallon.

WOOL—In Boston, last week, 65,000 ℔ domestic Fleece and pulled, with 185 bales South American and Mediterranean were sold within the range of previous quotations. The inquiry was improving.

FREIGHTS—Continued quiet and languid. For Liverpool: Cotton, ⅛d.@5-32d. ℘ ℔; Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 4½d.@5½d. ℘ bushel; Resin, 3s. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. ℘ tc., and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ℘ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
LAST WEEK.
THIS EVENING, to commence at 7 o'clock,
THE POOR OF NEW-YORK,
received nightly with the greatest enthusiasm ever elicited in this City.
Written by the * * * * Club, to illustrate the crisis of 1837 and that of 1857, from which we have just so happily emerged, it pictures many of those scenes with which New-Yorkers are familiar. New and illustrative music has been composed by Robert Stoepel, and new scenery by Messrs. Isherwood and Wallace. The play opens with
PROLOGUE—THE CRISIS OF 1837.
Adam Fairweather, a sea-captain.....Mr. Blake
Gideon Bloodgood, a banker.....Mr. Norton
Badger, his clerk.....Mr. Lester
Edwards, bank-porter.....Mr. Levere
Scene—The —— Bank in Nassau-st.; the absconding banker; the special deposit made by the sea captain; the eve of failure; the loafer; the compact; the death by divine visitation.
(Twenty years elapse between the first and second acts.)
ACT II.—THE CRISIS OF 1857.
Paul Fairweather, aged 25.....Mr. A. H. Davenport
Livingstone, a wealthy New-York gentleman.....Mr. Sothern
Gideon Bloodgood, aged 50.....Mr. Norton
Puffy, a baker.....Mr. Sloan
Dan, his son.....Mr. T. B. Johnston
Badger, expelled by the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, (now aged 60).....Mr. Lester
Daniels, a police officer.....Mr. Bakker
Mrs. Fairweather, widow of the captain.....Mrs. Blake
Mrs. Puffy.....Mrs. Cooke
Alida Bloodgood, a heartless Broadway belle.....Mrs. Hoey
Lucy Fairweather.....Mrs. J. H. Allen
Act II. Scene 1—The Park; Livingstone reduced by the crisis; Puffy on expansion and New-York enterprise; the widow and her son; "Who are the poor of New-York?"
Scene 2—Liberty-street and the Post-Office; the banker's daughter; "Such things are;" the poor debtor; no accommodation.
Scene 3—The home of the poor, on Division-st.; the poor family; Dan, who runs with George Washington, No. 4; the humble welcome; the execution.
Act III. The home of the rich on Madison-square; the New-York *Herald* on Gid. Bloodgood; the ruined gentleman; the heiress; an unwelcome arrival from California; a bobtail against ace full; the infamous scheme of the heiress; the arrest.
Act IV. Union-square and the Academy of Music, by night in the snow; the Poor of New-York in the hard Winter; hard times and soft hearts; beggary or starvation.
After this tableau the curtain will fall to prepare—
Scene 2—The tenement house in Cross-st., Five Points; the desolate family; the ruffian; two sides of poverty; the suffering and the reckless; despair of the suffering mother and her child; the suicide by charcoal; the receipt; two to one; the bargain and the suffocation of the vagabond.
Act V. Brooklyn Heights; the turn of fortune; gleams of sunshine.
Scene 2—The tenement house in Cross-street; Bloodgood becomes an incendiary to destroy the evidence of his crime; the fire; the desperate attempt of Badger to rescue the documents from the flames.
After this tableau the curtain will fall to prepare—
Scene the Last—The bridal in Madison-square; the banker and his heiress; the arrival of the bridegroom; the net begins to enmesh the villain; the new Police; the end of Bloodgood's career; the rich and the poor.
The public are most respectfully requested to secure their seats in time and to be in the theatre at the hour of commencement—7 o'clock—in order that they may see and permit others to see the opening scene, so beautifully played by Mr. Blake.
A Drama never acted in this theatre is in preparation.
SATURDAY next—Benefit of Mr. LESTER.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO and THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOURTH of the UNPRECEDENTED ENGAGEMENT of the WONDERFUL RAVELS.
FOUR GREAT ENTERTAINMENTS.
ANTOINE and JEROME in Two Characters Each.
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA in her GRAND ASCENSION on the DOUBLE TIGHT ROPE, in THE CYCLOPS, from the REAR of the STAGE to the DOME of the THEATRE.
MARZETTI as the APE in JOCKO.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
THE GOLDEN EGG.
THE CYCLOPS and DOUBLE ASCENSION.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¼.
Tickets 50 cents; Upper Boxes 25 cents; Children 25 cents.
WEDNESDAY—Benefit of ANTOINE RAVEL.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway, above Houston-st.
SECOND WEEK OF TOM TAYLOR'S NEW COMEDY.
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, 1858,
Tom Taylor's highly successful three act comedy of
AN UNEQUAL MATCH.
Harry Arncliffe Mr. Jordan | Grazebrook.....Mr. Burnett
Dr. Botcherby.Mr. Jefferson | Blenkinsop.....Mr. Peters
Hester Grazebrook.....Miss Laura Keene
Bessy.....Miss Manners | Lady Montressor.Miss Wells
To conclude with J. Madison Morton's comic Pantomime of
HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD.
Pantaloon... Mr. Kennedy | Clown.....Mr. C. Heari
Doors open at 6; to commence at 7 precisely.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. MARSHALL.....Sole Lessee.
Equestrian Director.....J. M. NIXON.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7¼.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
GREAT EQUESTRIAN AND ZOOLOGICAL COMPANY.
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12,
FIFTH WEEK.
CONTINUED SUCCESS.
UNABATED POPULARITY.
ALL THE FAVORITES WILL APPEAR.
First appearance of G. W. SERGEANT.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette...25 cents | Pit.....12 cents.
TUESDAY, Jan. 12,
Will be revived the grand Equestrian Spectacle of
MAZEPPA.
After which an entertainment by the
ACROBATIC BROTHERS.
To conclude with J. B. Buckstone's famed Drama of
THE WRECK ASHORE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, 1858,
The entertainments will commence with the drama of
MOLL PITCHER; Or, THE FORTUNE-TELLER OF LYNN.
Followed by
BOREAS; Or, THE SPIRIT OF AIR.
To conclude with
WAPPING OLD STAIRS.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
No. 444 Broadway.
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, 1858.
Second night of DICK SLITER,
the world-renowned Champion Jig Dancer,
and J. MULLIGAN,
now connected with the combined talent of this great Company of ETHIOPIAN COMEDIANS.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ precisely.
Admission 25 cents.

KARL ENGELMAN, A GOOD PIANIST for private parties. No. 23 Amity-place, New-York. Brooklyn orders received at Mr. WM. W. ROSE'S bookstore, No. 142 Atlantic-st. Any kind and number of testimonials furnished.

THEATRICAL.—TICKETS FOR LAURA KEENE'S and BURTON'S Theatres, may be obtained three days in advance at the Theatrical Ticket Depot, HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

PIERCE & HARSTON'S
[illegible] PANORAMA
[illegible]
As represented by the [illegible], will be [illegible] at [illegible] Hall, No. [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] the Metropolitan Hotel, comprising seventy [illegible] together with an illuminated map of the Northern Hemisphere, for the use of schools. This is the only illustrated production of Dr. Kane's entire voyage ever produced in this or any other country. Lecture by Augustus C. Lawrence, Esq.
Admission 25 cents; Children half price. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock. Exhibitions Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, for the convenience of families and schools.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Lessee and Director.....B. Ullman.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, at 8,
MOST POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT
(but three) of the season, prior to the departure of the company.
GRAND MOZART CELEBRATION.
First night this season of Mozart's
IL DON GIOVANNI.
On a scale of colossal splendor and magnificence.
NEW SCENERY of the most DAZZLING DESCRIPTION, expressly painted for this occasion.
NEW DRESSES, NEW PROPERTIES,
SPLENDID BALLROOM SCENE,
Illuminated with twenty candelabras, with
THREE HUNDRED LIGHTS.
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY IN THE CHORUS.
TWO EXTRA ORCHESTRAS ON THE STAGE,
in addition to the regular Orchestra—numbering altogether over
TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY PERFORMERS.
ALL THE ARTISTS OF THE ACADEMY
in the cast—the greatest ever offered—combining the talents, on one and the same night of
LA GRANGE, CARADORI, D'ANGRI,
GASSIER, LABOCETTA, BIGNARDI,
ROCCO, ARDAVANI,
and CARL FORMES,
who will appear for the first time in America as
LEPORELLO.
The sale of seats commences on Thursday the 15th at 9 A. M., at the three ticket offices.
No orders received in advance.

ROBERT GOLDBECK'S
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
SATURDAY, Jan. 6, at
NIBLO'S SALOON.
The proceeds of this Concert will be placed in the hands of the
CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY,
for the purpose of sending unemployed females to the West.
The GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ, (the celebrated chorus of German singers,) conductor HERR PAUR, have kindly consented to give their valuable aid on this occasion, also the following distinguished artists: Miss E. B. WILLIAMS, the Welsh Nightingale; Messrs. ED. MOLLENHAUER, Violinist; FERY KLETZER and C. BIRGNER, Violoncellos; and CHARLES GUILLMETTE, Baritone. Messrs. A. KING and DAVIS will preside at the Piano.
Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the office of THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, Clinton Hall, 8th-st.; SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, Broadway; C. BREUSING, Broadway; and J. SCHUBERTH & CO., No. 90 Spring-st., St. Nicholas Hotel.

MRS. KEMBLE'S LAST READINGS.
DODWORTH'S SALOON.
Mrs. FRANCIS ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's play of MACBETH, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, at 8 o'clock, at Dodworth's Saloon, No. 806 Broadway. Doors open at 7 o'clock.
The succeeding readings of the week will be as follows: THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Tickets $1 for each reading. May be had at Messrs. FRANCIS', CROWEN'S and CHRISTERN'S book stores; WM. HALL & SON'S music store; also of Mr. C. W. Folman, Janitor of the University Medical College in 14th-st., and at the door on the evening of the reading.

MURILLO'S
CELEBRATED PICTURE,
THE CONCEPTION;
Formerly the property of the late King of Holland, now belonging to Mr. Wm. H. Aspinwall.
THIS WONDERFUL PICTURE, considered one of the finest works of the great Spanish Master, will be exhibited for a short time only; the proceeds of the exhibition to be devoted to THE HOME FOR CHILDREN OF SHAME and to the Refuge for Friendless Females, known as THE HOUSE OF MERCY.
Now on exhibition at the Galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
Admission, 25 cts. No. 353 Broadway.

BELMONT COLLECTION,
NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 10th-st.,
From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings, Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Paintings, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—THE TWENTY-NINTH Annual Ball of the New-York Fire Department, in behalf of the widow and orphans fund, will take place at the Academy of Music, corner 14th-st. and Irving-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1858. Tickets may be procured of the managers or of the officers.
HENRY A. BURR, President, No. 101 Cliff-st.
PETER N. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 23 Market-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Sec'y, No. 140 Pearl-st.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—VERY LAST WEEK of the truly beautiful as well as triumphantly-successful Spectacle, VALENTINE AND ORSON; Or, THE WILD MAN OF THE WOODS, which will be performed THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Hugo, page to Valentine, Mr. H. Watkins; Agatha, Eglantine's attendant, with songs, Mrs. C. Howard. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, IMITATION; Or, THE IRISH EMIGRANT. The Beautiful AQUARIA, the HAPPY FAMILY. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.—TUESDAY—New original American comedy, written for this theatre, called A BACHELOR'S WIFE, with Mr. Charlie Mathews, Mr. Brougham, Mrs. L. W. Davenport, Mrs. Parker in the cast; and the great burlesque of COLUMBUS, with its magnificent scenery, brilliant wit, merry songs, pretty marches, splendid dresses, local hits, national airs beautiful groupings and tableaux. Columbus, Mr. Brougham.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No. 659 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes now open for the reception of pupils.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishment for practice in the Lancers' quadrille, German cotillon, and all other dances.

PERSONAL.

$500 REWARD!—FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward will be paid for satisfactory information where WILLIAM H. RUSSELL, of Detroit, can be found. He left the Astor House, New-York, the 15th ult.
He is about five feet seven inches high, black hair and whiskers, full beard except moustache, dark eyes, high broad forehead, pleasant face, very fine address, age — years, and weight about 140 pounds. He was well dressed, crape on his hat, standing collar, dark neck tie, black coat, overcoat, pants and vest. If dead, $250 will be paid for the recovery of the body. If murdered, $1,000 will be paid for information leading to the arrest and conviction of his murderers. Address the undersigned, care Backus, Nichols & Co., No. 51 Maiden lane, New-York.
CRANE & WESSON.

WILLIAM H. RUSSELL, OF DETROIT, was in New-York on Monday and part of Tuesday, 14th and 15th ult. Any personal acquaintance having met him will confer a favor by leaving his address at the store of BACKUS, NICHOLS & CO., No. 51 Maiden-lane.
CRANE & WESSON.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW AND VALUABLE WORKS,
JUST PUBLISHED BY
LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
LAW AND FOREIGN BOOKSELLERS,
No. 112 Washington-st., Boston.

AGASSIZ'S NATURAL HISTORY.
Contributions to the Natural History of the United States of America. By LOUIS AGASSIZ. First Monograph, in three parts: I. Essay on Classification. II. North American Testudinata. III. Embryology of the Turtle; with thirty-four plates. 2 vols. 4to. $24.
Subscriptions received for the whole work only, to be comprised in ten volumes. A limited number of copies printed.

PIERCE'S ANALYTIC MECHANICS.
PHYSICAL AND CELESTIAL MECHANICS; developed in four systems of Analytic Mechanics, Celestial Mechanics, Potential Physics, and Analytic Morphology. By BENJAMIN PIERCE. Part I. Analytic Mechanics, in one vol. 4to. Price $7 50.

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Theory of the Motion of the Heavenly Bodies Moving about the Sun in Conic Sections. A translation of Gauss's Theoria Motus; with an Appendix. By CHARLES HENRY DAVIS. 1 vol. 4to. $5.

TRESCOTT'S DIPLOMATIC HISTORY.
The Diplomatic History of the Administrations of Washington and Adams, 1789—1801. By WILLIAM HENRY TRESCOTT. 1 vol. 12mo. $1 25.

BRITISH POETS—SCOTT.
The Poetical Works of Sir Walter Scott. Edited by Prof. CHILD. With a Memoir of the Author, and Portrait. 9 vols. 16mo. $6 75.

SCOTT'S POEMS—POCKET EDITION.
The Poetical Works of Sir Walter Scott. Miniature Edition, in Blue and Gold. Portrait. 3 vols. $2 25.

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE, FROM THE WATERS' CATALOGUE.—A few days longer, pianos and melodeons at astonishingly low prices for cash. Second-hand pianos and melodeons at very great bargains. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase, or for sale on monthly payments, at the piano agency of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway. Also cash paid for second-hand pianos by E. A. LAGGETT, No. 333 Broadway.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS, very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels 30 to 45 gallons. [illegible]

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—A LARGE FACTORY, [illegible] wharf and several stores and houses, in the city of Newark, N. J. Also a mansion and about eight acres of land, carriage-house and out-houses, on the bank of the Passaic River, opposite Newark. Also, twenty-seven [illegible] between Newark and New-York, on the turnpike road. Apply to FRANCIS BYRNE, Newark, [illegible].

TO LET—FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS, THE LARGE building, [illegible] corner of Broadway and Park-place, including the adjoining building on Park-place. The upper part of the building is now occupied as a hotel. Apply to
J. R. B. MAXWELL, No. 17 South-st., or
J. VAN NORDEN, No. 38 Wall-st.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE FIVE-story building corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., now occupied by the New-York Times. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vaults in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to Mr. MORSE, Observer office, No. [illegible] Nassau-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, AND RENT TAKEN IN BOARD.—A large (three parlors deep) three-story house, with all modern improvements, delightfully situated in upper part of the City, west side, easy of access. For further particulars, address NELSON, *Times* Office.

TO LET—NEW STORES AND LOFTS, SUITABLE for wholesale jobbing business, Nos. 15 and 17 Beekman-st., near Nassau. Buildings will be ready for occupancy on or before Feb. 1. First-class in every respect. Inquire of B. M. & E. A. WHITLOCK & CO.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST FLOOR AND basement of store No. 189 Broadway. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SON, No. 15 Nassau-st., or JOHN CASWELL & CO., No. 87 Front-st.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE *Times* Building on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Inquire of J. M. TRIMBLE, or T. I. HALL, on premises.

TO LET—DESIRABLE ROOMS TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, or gentlemen and their wives, at No. [illegible] West 14th-st.

IRON FOUNDRY TO LET OR LEASE—AT No. 39 Grand-st., Brooklyn, three blocks from Grand-st. Ferry, 37 by 150 feet; steam engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for moulding. Rent low.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET LOW.—Apply at No. 71 East 16th-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—NO. 6 GARDEN-st., Brooklyn, (within three minutes walk of the Wall-st. Ferry,) a first class three-story brick house, with basement and under-cellar and all the modern improvements, with gas-fixtures complete. Possession given immediately. For further particulars, inquire of COLGATE & CO., No. 6 Dutch-st., New-York, or of WM. T. J. SANKY, No. 145 Carlton-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—THE DWELLING occupied by advertiser. Wanted, as first payment, a snug country house, with a few acres, worth two or three thousand dollars, balance to remain on bond and mortgage. Apply at No. 2½ William-st., between 10 and 2, to CHARLES CARTER.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LEASE FROM 1ST APRIL—A COUNTRY seat on the Hudson, 14 miles from the City. A large stone house, two stories and attic, out-buildings, garden, fruit trees, &c., &c., with about 15 acres of land, within five minutes' walk of the dépôt at Riverdale. Also a cottage in the rear of the above, containing 7 rooms and kitchen, barn, and with 30 acres.
WM. LEWIS MORRIS, No. 37 West 16th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE country residence at Elizabeth, N. J., containing twelve rooms, besides dining-room, store-room and kitchen; large garden and three acres of land, ten minutes' walk from dépôt. Possession immediately. Apply to A. G. CRANE, No. 318 Broadway, or, WHITTLESEY & MULFORD, near the dépôt at Elizabeth.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—53 ACRES OF first-rate land, with good dwelling and out-houses, near Port Chester, on New-Haven Railroad. It has an abundance of fruit and a fine stream of water, and good view of the Sound.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN WILLIAMSBURG, A SMALL TWO-story frame house, location dry, and within 15 minutes' walk of Grand-st. or Peck-slip ferry; cheap for cash. Address, with the only lowest price, stating the street and number, and all particulars, to TIMELY, office of this paper.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AN ELEGANT AND MOST ELABORATE drawing-room 7 octave rosewood piano forte for sale; double round corners, back the same as the front, double scolloped and drop stack, and one of the most magnificent toned pianos to be found; two months in use, made by one of the best makers in New-York, and full warrantee for two years; made to order and cost $550, and will be sold for $235—an absolute bargain. Apply at No. 478 6th-av., near 40th-st., from 7 A. M. till 8 P. M. Will be made an object to purchasers; in four days will be boxed for shipping, if required.

A 7-OCTAVE CHICKERING PIANO, BUT little used, cost $600, will be sold to a cash purchaser for $450. Great bargains given in second-hand Pianos; prices, $30, $40, $75, $100. New Pianos from $175 to $700. Pianos to let low, and rent applied if purchased.
T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway,
Corner Grand-st., Marble Building.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

THE GREATEST CHANCE TO GET A superb piano; elegant rosewood case, 7-octaves, made by one of the best makers, and cost $490; will be sold for less than half its cost; been used a few months, and warranted in perfect order. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

A MAGNIFICENT NEW ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE of unsurpassed tone, warranted, will be sold at an immense deduction for cash. A second-hand piano taken in exchange. Call at No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE pianos, manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices and warranted for three years. Received the first premium whenever exhibited.

PIANO FOR SALE.—A FAMILY, THROUGH the pressure of the times, and very much in need of cash, will sell a 7-octave rosewood piano, modern style, about half its value, but little used, price $195; can be seen at No. 289 Broadway, room No. 14, second floor.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION.—THE next regular meeting of the Union will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, at 7½ o'clock, at Clinton Hall. Essay by EDWARD HOWE, Jr. Subject—*The Moral and Religious Claims of Music.* The public are respectfully invited. RICHARD WARREN, President.
JAMES CUSHING, JR., Recording Secretary.
The Annual Meeting for Election of Officers on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, at 7½ o'clock.

MASONIC NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF Freemen's Lodge, No. 3, F. and A. M., are hereby notified to meet at the Lodge-room, St. John's Hall, No. 181 Bowery, on Jan. 13, at 12 P. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late lamented brother, JAMES A. MILLER. All Master Masons in good standing are most respectfully invited to attend. By order,
THOMAS M. WOODS, W. M.
HENRY RANSOM, Secretary.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Regular Monthly Meeting for January will be held THIS EVENING, 12th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the Lecture Room of the First Presbyterian Church, in Henry-st. An essay will be read by Rev. CHARLES SHELLING. Subject, *Policy and Principle.*
HENRY H. LLOYD, Chairman Lecture Com.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

LECTURE BY O. A. BROWNSON, ESQ., LL.D.—By invitation of a large number of our most influential citizens, Dr. BROWNSON will deliver a lecture at the Academy of Music, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 12th inst., at 8 o'clock. His subject is: *Popular objections to the Church.* Tickets, 25 cents each, can be obtained from members of the Committee; of the sextons of the various Catholic Churches, and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

LOST AND FOUND.

MISSING, SINCE 15TH ULT., A MEDIUM size, Black-leather trunk, marked "R." with a star. $50 reward will be paid for its recovery. The attention of baggagemen and station masters is especially requested. Address, care of BACKUS, NICHOLS & CO., No. 51 Maiden-lane, New-York. CRANE & WESSON.

LOST.—ON MONDAY EVENING, SUPPOSED IN leaving 8th av. cars, a PAPER BUNDLE, containing letters directed to J. P. ADRIANCE & CO. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to SEARS, J. ADRIANCE & PLATT, No. 165 Greenwich-st.

LOST—ON FRIDAY NIGHT, IN PEARL-ST., Chatham, East Broadway, Columbia or Avenue D, a BLACK VELVET SHAWL trimmed with lace. A suitable reward will be paid by leaving it at WM. SIMPSON'S, No. 348 10th-st., New-York.

KNAPP'S PATENT OIL LAMP.—FOR THE superiority of this lamp over all others for burning the Kerosene and other coal oils, see editorial notice in the daily *Tribune* of the 29th ult., and the weekly *Tribune* of the 2d inst. Local agents wanted in every Ward in this City. Also, county and town rights in this State for sale by WILLIAM SPOONER, proprietor of the Patent, No. 423 Hudson-st.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS FROM one to a hundred horse power, for sale or exchange. Cash paid for engines, boilers, shafting, &c., at No. 35 Gansevoort-st., between Greenwich and Washington.
JAMES WYLIE.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED BY
KIRTLAND & CO.,
NO. 42 WALL-ST.

EDWARD A. FRASER, ATTORNEY AND Counselor-at-law, Notary Public, and Commissioner of Deeds, No. 393 Broome-st., near Forsyth-st., New-York.

REVOLVING PISTOLS OF ALL THE most approved patterns, for sale at Nos. 263 and 269 Broadway. CHARLES FOLSOM.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.
STOCK OF FURNISHING GOODS.
WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., No. 92 Broadway, will sell, on TUESDAY, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock, stock of a
BROADWAY FURNISHING STORE,
Consisting of silk, woolen, cotton and merino under-shirts and drawers, linen and cotton shirts, silk, merino and cotton half hose, suspenders, kid, silk and cloth gloves, cambric handkerchiefs, silk cravats, neck ties, [illegible]
BOYS' CLOTHING—Consisting of cloth jackets, [illegible] &c. Umbrellas, nail, tooth, shaving and hair brushes; gentlemen's dressing cases, Lubin's extracts, cologne, fancy soaps, canes, perfumery, &c., &c.
The above was selected for the best New-York City retail trade, and will be sold for cash without reserve.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Jan. 15, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, by order of the Supreme Court, the lot of land in the City of New-York, with the two stores and buildings thereon, known as No. [illegible] and 304½ Bowery, west side, between Houston and Bleecker sts.; lot 22 feet 9½ inches wide by 90 feet [illegible].
Also, at the same time and place, the lot of land in the city of Brooklyn, with handsome substantial three-story and basement brick house thereon, known as [illegible] Union-place, Union st., south side, between Court and Van Brunt sts., Brooklyn; lot 20 feet 6 inches [illegible] house 20 feet 6 inches by 40 feet.
Also, the lot of land in the city of Brooklyn, with [illegible] substantial two-story, attic and basement [illegible] house, with Italian roof, in Union-st., known as [illegible] Union-place, Brooklyn; lot 20 feet by 100 feet [illegible] by 40 feet. The two last-mentioned pieces of property are within three minutes' walk of Hamilton-av. [illegible]
For terms and full particulars, apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 14 Pine-st., New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at Auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, [illegible] o'clock, each day, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., A SUPERB COLLECTION OF MARBLE STATUARY, SILVER PLATED WARE AND FANCY ARTICLES.—Among them are real Carrara marble statuary, suitable for residences, the best works of Bartolini, Del Medico, [illegible], Tassone, Tenararrie, Pampelini, Baratta, [illegible], representing beautiful subjects.
Also, a large and beautiful assortment of [illegible] vases, large vases, ornaments, and other choice goods, imported by Sig. G. B. Pandolfini.
Also, a large assortment of plated ware, [illegible] &c. All to be sold without reserve.

E. F. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
CONTINUATION SALE OF FIRST QUALITY furs and skins, being the stock of a [illegible] removed from Water-st. for convenience of sale and sold by order of assignees—JOHN L. VANDEWATER & CO. will sell, TO-MORROW, Jan. 13, at their salesroom, No. 60 Nassau-st., the above stock—Hudson Bay sable, mink and stone marten mantillas, capes, cuffs, victorines, gloves and caps; the whole forming a varied assortment; also, a large line of buffalo, wolf and other sleigh and lap robes. Every article manufactured expressly for custom work, and fully warranted. Sale peremptory.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE, PEREMPTORILY, OF LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S FURS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND VARIETY.—By IRVING & WATKINS, at 11 o'clock on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1858, at the salesroom No. 8 Pine-st. We can commend all the goods offered by us, as they are such as are not usually found in auction rooms, having been the stock of one of the best fur manufacturers in the City. They are of the finest description, and made up in the most modern style. For particulars, see *Courier, Commercial, Post,* [illegible]

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office No. 229 Broadway.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION—ON TUESDAY, Jan. 12, this day, at 10½ o'clock A. M., from the private residence No. 248 West 23d st., near 8th-av., all the splendid furniture contained in the house. A newspaper description is impossible. To be appreciated, must be seen. The catalogue now ready contains over 400 lots of superior first class furniture and a large quantity of elegant decorations, works of art, &c. Sale positive and no postponement on any account. For full particulars, see Tuesday morning's papers.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, at 12 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.
RECEIVER'S SALE—By order of H. C. Platt, Esq., Receiver—One pinchbeck chronometer, by Bliss & Creighton, New-York, No. 1,177, and one portmanteau, the residue of the stock of jewelry remaining from former sales, together with certificates Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] New-York Mutual Insurance Scrip, to be sold without reserve.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.
BY J. BOGART, THIS DAY, AT 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms corner of Frankfort and William-st., mortgage sale the collection of a daguerrean gallery; also, at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms, mortgage sale of splendid rosewood suites in green plush, mahogany tête-à-tête sofas, parlor and easy chairs, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, wardrobe, gas fixtures, oak extension dining table, mirrors, bureaus, &c. &c.
JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE, Attorney for Mortgagee.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-ST.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes and other Securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars, see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce, Courier,* and *Morning Express.*

M. B. BUTLER, Auctioneer.
M. B. BUTLER & CO. WILL SELL ON the premises No. 267 Washington-st., corner of Harrison-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12 at 10½ o'clock, A. M., a large assortment of wooden ware, brooms, corn, brushes, mats, &c. &c., being the balance of stock of a dealer giving up business. Terms, cash.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., cor. of William—Regular Auction Sales of the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Private Sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See Catalogue.

C. M. LEVY, Auctioneer.
FURS, FURS AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY (Tuesday,) at No. 33 Maiden-lane. Such furs in quality was never before offered at public auction. The entire stock must be closed out at auction.

C. M. LEVY, Auctioneer.
FURS AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, AT NO. 33 Maiden-lane for ladies and gentlemen. Ladies' fancy furs of every description. Furs caps, sleigh and lap robes.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of Hudson River Institute at Claverack, N. Y.
Offers board and tuition for $[illegible] a year.
(Next term opens Jan. 2.)

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Academy in New-York, and qualifies pupils practically for any kind of business. Two $10 seats for book-keeping will be vacant on Wednesday. Regular terms, $25. For $10 seats, apply this day.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS—$5 PER QUARTER.—METHODE ROBERTSON.—Conversation Classes at No. 10 Waverley-place, near Broadway. Pupils from the very first lesson read, translate and converse in French to the question addressed. Lessons given at pupils' residences.

$32 50 WILL PAY FOR BOARD, TUITION, &c., at the ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y., to close of Winter term, April 1, 1858. One of the Principals will take charge of students in New-York, Jan. 26. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

$1 WRITING CLASSES.—THE SUBSCRIBER, ever anxious to deal liberally with his pupils, and wishing to place the benefits of his instruction within the reach of all conditions, is now giving twelve writing lessons for $1, and Book keeping, Arithmetic, &c., at reduced prices. MARTIN S. PAINE, No. 63 Bowery, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BOYS' SCHOOL, NO. 31 EAST 16TH-ST., REopens Jan. 4, affording good facilities for education. Circulars, with references, at Shepard's Bookstore, Fulton-st., and at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.
J. H. TYNG, A. M.

A PROFESSOR AND COMPOSER OF MUSIC—Wishes to engage a few more pupils, finishing or beginners, in French and Italian operatic style, ballads and sacred music; would be willing to make an exchange for carpets, furniture, dry goods or jewelry. Address E. S., drug store, corner 14th-st. and [illegible]

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. [illegible], corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE is a practical medium for supplying schools and families with competent teachers, schools with pupils, parents with school circulars, and teachers with positions. Wanted—Two ladies to go South to teach music and harp, and music and French. Apply immediately to
SMITH & BOYD, No. 3[illegible] Broadway.

TEACHERS.

INSTRUCTION.—AN ENGLISH LADY OF EXperience, a resident for some years in this country, wishes to obtain a situation in a gentleman's family, where her services would prove valuable in the supervision of his establishment and education of his children. Unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 198 Clinton-st., South-Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as daily or resident governess in a private family or school. She can give the highest references. Address A. M., *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WANTS A SITUATION to teach Music, in New-York or Brooklyn, would not object to go a short distance in the country. Address G. K. S., *Times* office.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GOLD AND SILVER PATENT LEVER WATCHES.
A WRITTEN GUARANTY GIVEN WITH EACH WATCH.
Ladies' Gold Watches, Jeweled.....[illegible]
Gentlemen's Gold Watches, Jeweled.....[illegible]
Silver Cylinders, Jeweled.....[illegible]
Silver Levers, Full-jeweled.....[illegible]
Silver Hunting Levers, Full-jeweled.....[illegible]
Silver Hunting Patent Levers, Full-jeweled.....[illegible]
Watches carefully repaired. Old watches taken in exchange.
JOHN COX,
No. 3[illegible] Bowery, [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning—price two cents; served at [illegible] cents a week; mailed [illegible] a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies, Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

Payment invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the [illegible], not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent to us for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Congress met again yesterday. In the Senate, a petition was presented from CHRISTIAN HANSEN, praying for the establishment of an ocean mail route between New York and Gluckstadt on the Elbe. It was referred to the Post-Office Committee. Mr. HOUSTON presented a preamble and resolutions having for their object the trial of the fifteen Naval officers comprising the Naval Retiring Board, under the provision of the act establishing the Board, in order that their fitness for service may be investigated. Debate on the Kansas question was postponed until Monday next, when it will be the special order. The President's Central-American Message was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and debate on it postponed until the Committee shall report. In the House, a resolution providing for the printing of five thousand extra copies of the Coast Survey Report was rejected. Leave was asked, but not obtained, to report a bill providing for the increase of the military establishment by the addition of five regiments. In Committee of the Whole on the President's Annual Message, Mr. GROESBECK, Democratic member for Ohio, made a speech in concurrence with the views expressed by the President both in that and the special Message relative to the breaking up of the Walker expedition.

The State Legislature met at 7½ o'clock last evening, as per adjournment, and the Assembly immediately proceeded to balloting for Speaker. After fifteen or twenty unsuccessful attempts, however, with no prospect of success, they voted to adjourn. The Senate transacted some routine business.

A brief dispatch from St. Louis in reference to the Kansas election on the 4th for State officers, says that little doubt is entertained in the Territory that the Free-State ticket has been successful. Some scattering returns are given.

The first issue of Treasury notes is to be made to-day, the Department having yesterday received from the engraver $150,000, in notes of the denomination of $100.

The Seaview House, at the Highlands, the scene of the murder of MOSES by DONNELLY, was burned down on Sunday night, together with a cottage adjoining. As the hotel was unoccupied, no doubt is entertained that it was wilfully set on fire.

The meetings of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen last evening were of unusual importance in the matter of the reception of public documents. A message was received from Mayor TIEMANN, in relation to the Battery enlargement, and recommending a speedy completion of the work, under proper supervision. The annual report of the Corporation Counsel was received, giving a detailed account of the condition of the Law Department. The City Inspector sent in a communication, giving it as his opinion that the contract made recently to clean the streets of the City for five years, is not legal. But the most interesting of all the communications was one from Mr. D. D. CONOVER, dated from the Street Department. It alleges frauds, and gives particulars of a loss of over $123,000, in twelve small contracts made while the books were not in his possession, and intimates that many more may yet be discovered. The document created considerable excitement in the Board of Aldermen, and after some discussion as to whether it should be referred to a Regular or Special Committee, it was laid on the table, until the appointment of the Standing Committees. An ordinance was received by the Board of Aldermen and referred to raise the requisite amount for the erection of a new Tompkins Market. A petition was received from PETER COOPER and others, asking that the Legislature declare the office of Street Commissioner vacant, and direct it to be filled in accordance with the new Charter. Accompanying the petition was the draft of an act, for that purpose. The Presidents of either Board announced the Standing Committees for 1858, and then both adjourned to Thursday next.

In the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, the annual report of the Counsel to the Corporation was read. From this document it appears that the number of suits against the Corporation has increased four-fold within the past year. The causes of this increase, Mr. BUSTEED states, have been the refusal of the Comptroller to pay bills against the City, "of the validity or legality of which there can be no doubt," the Street-Commissioner controversy, and the neglect of Mayor WOOD to bring papers, duly served upon him, to the attention of the Law Department. Out of the Street-Commissioner controversy alone some 500 suits have been brought by Mr. DEVLIN and his employees. He has not appealed them for three very good reasons. First, there were not clerks enough in the Department to perform the mere manual labor; second, the Comptroller would not pay the necessary disbursements for appealing; and third, the Appellate Court had already decided the main point in litigation in Mr. DEVLIN's favor.

The Street Commissioner (Mr. D. D. CONOVER) sent to the Common Council last evening his quarterly report, in which some developments are made—that ought to be astounding, but will astound nobody—as to the way in which things have been managed in the Department, especially under Mr. FURBY and Mr. DEVLIN. For his own failures he pleads as abundant apology the embarrassments of protracted litigation and the refusal of the heads of Departments officially to recognize him. He is still under an injunction which restrains him from contracting for the opening and regulating of streets that the Common Council have already directed. Mr. CONOVER charges that the Comptroller has paid illegally—because without the Street Commissioner's requisition—$153,437 to various contractors, of which a large portion is in excess of legitimate claims. The refusal of the Corporation Counsel to recognize him, Mr. CONOVER says, has resulted in defrauding the City of some $30,000 more. He recites twelve cases which exhibit gross violations of law and disregard of the public interest. The first is the famous "Fifty-seventh-street grading job," commenced in Mr. FURBY's day. This contract was not given to the lowest bidder, thus causing a loss of $6,200. There was an alteration of the contract in respect to the retaining-wall, by which the loss to property owners will be some $[illegible],000, and there was an excess of two and a half years upon the time stipulated for the execution of the work. The second case is the Third-av. grading from Eighty-sixth to One hundred and tenth-streets; it was not given to the lowest bidder, causing a loss of $12,500, and the excess of time in performing it was seven months. The third case was the Fifty-sixth-street grading. Mr. CONOVER alleges that the item of retaining-wall was an interpolation of the contract at an exorbitant rate, and an excess of three months in performing the job is probable. The fourth case is the Fifty-second-street grading, which, Mr. CONOVER says, was given to a party not entitled to it by law; the contract [illegible] was altered to the contractor's advantage; there is an excess of the time in the execution of the work, and the party to whom the contract was awarded, but not given, is doing the work at a rate which will cost the City $5,000 more than it should. The fifth case is the Fifty-ty-seventh-street grading. The contract was not given to the lowest bidder, (loss $15,000,) yet the lowest bidder is doing it for the successful bidder. In neither of the next five cases, it is alleged, was the contract given to the lowest bidder, and the amount of which the City is defrauded thereby is set down at some $15,000. The eleventh case,—an improvement of Fourth-avenue, from Seventy-ninth to Ninety-second-street,—shows that the contract under which the work was done was made after the Common Council refused to affirm the award. The last case,—the improvement of Eighty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues,—recites the story with which our readers are already familiar: the alleged mutilation of public records by CHARLES DEVLIN (the contractor in the case,) when he claimed to be Commissioner, the ante-dating of the contract, and an exorbitant price for the work performed. In conclusion, Mr. CONOVER shows that the business of contracting for public work under the street department is confined to some four parties, who serve as sureties for each other, backing out or selling out among themselves according as the chance is to make the most money. He expresses no wonder at the anxiety of one of this quartette to possess himself of the Street Commissioner's records.

The rainy weather, yesterday, checked business,—and the General Markets were spiritless, especially for Breadstuffs. The receipts and sales of Flour were limited, and prices of all kinds tended in favor of buyers. Wheat was very quiet, at about former rates. Some ordinary White Southern new Corn brought 70c. ℔ bushel,—an advance. More Corn was received, but receivers were withholding it for higher prices. Cotton favorably affected by the *Africa's* accounts,—improved about ⅛c ℔ lb.—with sales reported of over 1,500 bales. Coffee was pretty active and buoyant. Sugars were in fair demand, but at drooping rates. Other branches of trade presented no remarkably new feature.

Hon. THEODORE SEDGWICK, the newly-appointed United States District-Attorney, was yesterday sworn in by Judge BETTS, in the United States District Court, and entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office. P. J. JOACHIMSSEN, Esq., the Assistant District-Attorney under Mr. McKEON, is reappointed.

A motion was made yesterday in the United States Circuit Court in the controversy between Capt. GRAHAM and Messrs. MEYER and STUCKEN, in reference to the steamships *Ocean Bird* and *St. Lawrence*, to have the plaintiff elect whether he would proceed with the equity suit against STUCKEN and others, or with the trover suit recently commenced against MEYER. The motion was argued by Mr. O'CONOR and Mr. BRADY.

A writ of *habeas corpus* has been taken out, in the Supreme Court, by Mr. WM. F. CHASE, on behalf of Miss LOUISA WOLSOHN, confined, it is alleged, against her will, and although of perfectly sound mind, in the Kings County Lunatic Asylum by her father. The writ was made returnable before Judge INGRAHAM yesterday. The hearing was adjourned till to-day.

The inquest in the case of MICHAEL CASSIDY, who was shot on Thursday night last by MICHAEL WOGAN, Jr., was concluded yesterday. A verdict was rendered against WOGAN. The Jury in their verdict also censured Judge RUSSELL for suspending judgment upon WOGAN, after his recent conviction on a charge of arson. On the rendition of the verdict, WOGAN was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. EDWARD KENNEDY, who was shot by WOGAN, still remains at the City Hospital, and is not considered yet out of danger.

Gov. Wise on the Kansas Question.

Governor WISE's letter on the Kansas question is a perfect bombshell thrown into the ranks of the Democratic Party. It is the boldest and manliest demonstration made in politics for a long time. Taken in connection with the letter of Governor WALKER, the speech of Senator DOUGLAS, the declaration of the Democratic Party in Ohio and Indiana and the general sentiments of the Democratic masses throughout the North and West, it will pretty certainly give the *coup de grace* to the Lecompton movement. Gov. WISE's action on the subject excites the more astonishment and is the more creditable to him, because he is intensely Southern in his feelings, a zealous champion of Slavery, and quite as ready as any of the Southern fire-eaters to take the boldest steps which the advancement of Southern interests may require. His letter will be the rallying point for the high-toned, honest national Democrats of the Southern States. It will be bitterly denounced by the Richmond *South*, the Charleston *Mercury* and the New-Orleans *Delta*,—and will fix an impassable gulf between Mr. WISE and the Pro-Slavery Disunionists whose projects it thwarts. But it will give him a very strong hold upon the Democracy of the North and a commanding influence in his party in his own State.

Governor WISE's plan for settling the Kansas question is much more simple and practical,—and is much more likely to be adopted,—than any of the others which have been introduced. Like Senator DOUGLAS, he proposes to reject the Lecompton Constitution,—and not adopt it, as Mr. PUGH proposes, for the sake of empowering the people of Kansas to overthrow it afterwards. We have very little doubt that this point will be carried,—that the Lecompton Constitution will be rejected by the House of Representatives, if not by the Senate. But we doubt very much whether Mr. DOUGLAS can carry his enabling act through either House. A very large portion of his own party, and all the Republicans, take the ground that no enabling act is necessary,—that the people of Kansas have a perfect right, in the exercise of their own sovereignty, to hold a Convention and frame a Constitution for their own Government. Governor WISE proposes to leave the matter entirely in their hands, and allow them to take such action as they may think proper. He proposes that Congress shall simply refuse to make itself a party to the Lecompton fraud,—that it shall be governed in its action by the will of the majority, and, if that will is against it, leave the whole matter, where it properly belongs, in the hands of the Territorial Legislature. This is far more in accordance with the doctrine of Congressional non-intervention than any other plan that has been proposed. And it has this additional advantage that it simply calls upon Congress to *do nothing*,—which is almost certain to secure its success.

Washington gossip, we observe, alleges that WISE and DOUGLAS are acting in concert. Nothing can be more absurd. Upon a very essential point their action is entirely different, and the success of the plan of one must be the defeat of the other. We have no doubt that each is acting for himself and with a view to his own political interests. It is well understood that both are candidates for the Presidential nomination of 1860, and it is equally well understood at Washington that Mr. BUCHANAN is already a candidate for a second term. Governor WISE could have had no difficulty in seeing that the movement of DOUGLAS against the Lecompton fraud gave him a very decided advantage in the race, with the Democracy of the North and West; and, whether it was designed or not, nothing could have been more judicious than his bold and dashing attempt to take the inside track. So far as measures go, he has the decided advantage of DOUGLAS, though the latter has a hold upon the Democracy of the West and North which Governor WISE cannot seriously impair. As between the two, however, the South would doubtless prefer the latter.

As matters now stand, there is manifest danger of a serious split in the party, but it all springs from the determination of the Southern ultraists to *force* an issue which shall give them either absolute control of the organization, or an excuse for seceding and bringing into the field an out-and-out secession party. The shortest way of dealing with these men is to give them rope. If the Administration would pursue the course required by the sentiment of the whole North upon the Kansas question, it would place the secessionists in a position which would speedily expose their weakness and defeat their schemes.

The Career of a Calico Printer.

The late revulsion in Great Britain has brought to light some very curious commercial experiences, and revealed the existence of romantic rascals among the plodding merchants of England and Scotland, whose exploits in trade are almost as entertaining and exciting as the histories of the bucaneers in the days of King JAMES, or the gay gentlemen of the road of the last century. Among all these brilliant traders and speculators who have contrived to live like princes by swindling operations in commerce, the most remarkable, perhaps, was a dashing calico printer in Glasgow named JOHN MONTEITH, who has the credit of breaking the Western Bank by his kiting transactions with that great moneyed institution. The marvel of the exploits of such a character is that they should have been enacted in Glasgow, and that his dupes should have been cautious, prudent, and painstaking Scotchmen—a class of men who are proverbial for their sagacity in mercantile transactions. That a brilliant rogue with good talents and an utter destitution of principle should be able, occasionally, to succeed in such a whirlpool of business as New-York, where affairs are so rapidly conducted that there is no time to stop and investigate the characters or responsibilities of men, is not a thing to excite especial wonder; but we should hardly have imagined that a character like JOHN MONTEITH could have flourished to such an extent as he appears to have done in the commercial metropolis of Scotland.

This reckless financier appears to have carried the business of making accommodation paper up into the regions of the sublime. His ostensible employment was that of a calico printer, but his real business was that of drawing bills, mostly on fictitious persons in various parts of the world, and the Western Bank appears to have employed nearly all its capital in discounting his accommodation drafts. This remarkable person commenced business in Glasgow twenty-two years ago as a calico printer, and after four or five years of unsuccessful trade, he failed for about two hundred thousand dollars, and paid but a very small dividend to his creditors. He next tried his fortune in the same business in Manchester, and failed there, when he returned to Glasgow and contented himself with holding a subordinate position in a calico warehouse, from which he was at last turned away on account of his extravagant manner of living; but his employers, compassionating his abject condition, made him a present of £1,500. After paying his debts, he had about two thousand dollars left, and with this sum he contrived to enter into the calico printing business again in 1848, and now he has failed for the magnificent sum of two millions of dollars, nearly the entire loss falling upon the shareholders of the Western Bank. He lived in extravagant style, kept eighteen servants, entertained company like a lord, had his horses and his wines, and ruined his neighbors and rivals in business by selling his calicos at less prices than they could afford, and made up his losses by his accommodation bills, which he seems to have had no difficulty in converting into cash.

The career of this dashing calico printer will serve to point a wholesome moral on this side of the water as well as among his astounded dupes in Scotland, and we shall be surprised if the enormous losses which have been sustained both in Great Britain and the United States, by the system of accommodation paper, do not lead to the passage of an act there, as well as here, making it a misdemeanor to circulate notes and bills of exchange for which no consideration has been given. There can be no doubt that much of the trouble which has come upon the commercial world during the past year has been occasioned by the profligate practices of such men as JOHN MONTEITH. In what respect their transactions differ from the forgeries of villains like HUNTINGTON, we do not clearly see. The deceptions of these kite-flyers are just as great and just as disastrous as those of the utterer of forged paper, and the punishment of their offences should not be very different, as the consequences of their acts are the same.

THE BATTERY EXTENSION.—When the scheme for extending the Battery was first projected the chief opposition made to it was based on the supposition that so important a change of the water-line of the City would have a damaging effect upon the channels of the harbor and tend to the injury of the commerce of the port. The bare possibility of such an effect being produced ought to have been sufficient to put an end to the scheme, for the wealth and prosperity of New-York are dependent wholly upon the channels of our harbor, and the lessening of the depth of water in one of them might depreciate the value of property to the amount of hundreds of millions of dollars. But what do political speculators and jobbers care for the prosperity of the City or the welfare of its inhabitants, compared with their own paltry interests? A job was wanted, and the Battery was fixed upon to furnish it. The contract for enlarging the Battery was given out by the Common Council in 1851, in spite of all the remonstrances against it, and it was to have been completed, according to the terms of the contract, in 1855, at an expense to the City not exceeding $27,150; but it has not yet been completed, and the City has expended upon the work $52,520. The Mayor sent a message to the Common Council last night recommending that the City take possession of the work and make a finish of it, and he inclosed a communication from the Harbor Commissioners, who give the most cogent and alarming reasons for the necessity of the matter being attended to without delay. In consequence of the contractor having neglected to erect a sea-wall in conformity with his agreement, the earth is daily washed away from the Battery, and is rapidly filling up the channel between that spot and Diamond Reef, so that two large vessels cannot safely pass together. This is a most alarming statement, and not a day should be lost in remedying the evil complained of. The Mayor says the work is a disgrace to the City, but it is something more than a disgrace. If it is not attended to, it will be the ruin of our commerce, or at least a most serious damage to it. It has been in its present condition eighteen months, a most disagreeable and wretched-looking place, but our City authorities do not appear to have cared anything about it, or taken any steps towards having the enlargement completed. The Mayor sagaciously remarks that inasmuch as the contractor has got all the profit out of the job it will be likely to yield him, he probably does not intend to take any further trouble about it. But let that be as it may, it is the imperative duty of the Common Council to take steps at once for the completion of the work, to save the channels of our harbor from further injury.

An Aquatic Police.

During the past year the foreign merchandise imported into New-York and landed at our wharves was valued at $217,730,000, while the amount of foreign precious metals was $12,848,000; the bullion and gold dust imported from California amounted to $34,238,000. There was exported in the same year foreign and domestic merchandise valued at $73,262,000, and specie to the amount of $44,560,000, making the sum total of the foreign commerce of the port $382,638,000. The whole of this enormous value was, of course, transported in sea-going vessels, and lay afloat at our wharves; but, great as it was, it was but a moiety of the traffic of our harbor. No estimate is made of the amount of our coasting and river traffic, nor of the large amount of personal property carried in the trunks of passengers, which is not entered at our Custom-house. Yet no river or harbor Police has ever been organized to protect this vast amount of floating wealth from the depredations of prowling thieves. The rich cargoes that lie at our docks are usually left in charge of a single private watchman at night, and often in situations where no assistance could be obtained in the event of an attack. There have been a good many robberies committed by the river thieves, and occasionally the public has been horrified by the report of a murder perpetrated on board a vessel lying at our wharves, but no police force has ever been formed for the purpose of protecting the property afloat in the harbor. The Police Department does not, in fact, own anything in the shape of a boat, and if it were necessary to pursue a thief or a murderer who had taken to the water, there would be no way of following him, but by the chance employment of any boat that may be at hand. Considering the great extent of the water front of the City and of the enormous value of our commerce, it is surprising thatthere was not a regular river police organized many years ago.

There have been repeated propositions for such a force, but the subject has never been deemed of sufficient importance to engage the serious attention of our City authorities. We are glad, however, to see that the Police Commissioners have taken the matter into consideration, and that a report has been made to the Board recommending the organization of a harbor police, to consist of twenty-five men, with five boats—two for the North, and three for the East River. The necessity for such a force must be apparent enough to every one, and we trust that the Board of Supervisors will make provision for the force in the tax bill, which they have not yet passed upon. Our wharves at night are completely deserted, and it is not proper that so large an amount of property as lies constantly exposed upon them should be left without protection. But it is not property alone that needs protection, but human life. Accidents are continually happening along our docks, and many a valuable life has been lost for the lack of a boat, or men to manage one.

The only objection that can reasonably be made to the proposed force, is the small number of men of which it is to be composed. There are to be but twenty-five in all, only half of them being on duty at a time, and their water beat is to extend from Fourteenth-street on the North River, round to Hell Gate on the East River. But, small as this aquatic police force will be, it will be much better than none at all; and if it proves efficient and satisfactory, it can very easily be increased when it shall be found necessary.

THE KANSAS QUESTION.—The Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* says:

"There are destined to be three parties in Congress on the Kansas question, when it comes up officially; the Administration Party, in favor of the adoption of the Lecompton Constitution, unless some flagrant and material irregularity and illegality be shown; the Douglas Party, in favor of rejecting the Constitution and passing an enabling act for the formation of another; and the Republican Party ultra, in favor of adopting the Topeka Constitution."

We are inclined to think that the *Mercury* will find a very material change in the Kansas programme upon the receipt of returns from last week's election. We do not believe the Republican Party in Congress will make any attempt to force the Topeka Constitution upon Congress, or that the Administration will insist upon the Lecompton Constitution, if the popular vote should prove to have been against it. Nor is it at all certain that Mr. DOUGLAS can carry his Enabling act through Congress.

Governor WISE is likely in our judgment to prove the guide who will conduct the Democratic Party, and the country at large, out of this Kansas labyrinth. His advice is decidedly the most sensible and practical that has yet been offered. Let the Lecompton Constitution be rejected, and then *leave the whole matter in the hands of the Kansas Legislature*. Let that body take such measures as it may deem proper to form a new Constitution and make a new application for admission as a State. This will be in strict accordance with the principle of popular sovereignty, and must be satisfactory to men of all parties and of all sections.

SPEAKING IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—In the English House of Commons they will not hear a man speak at length who is not known beforehand to have something to say. They cheer him down, cough him down, laugh him down, clap him down, stamp him down, or go down themselves to dinner. *Long speeches are an abomination.*

The same thing would be true of our House of Representatives, if special pains were not taken in the arrangements of the hall to relieve members from the necessity of listening to bores. Every member has an arm-chair and writing-desk, and if some one is talking to whom he does not wish to listen, he can read newspapers, write letters, frank speeches, or occupy his time in various other ways. [illegible] of the kind,—and they are thus compelled to attend to the business of the House. If a man is speaking they are under the necessity of listening, and their only mode of relief is by putting him down, or leaving the hall. So far as long speeches are concerned, the English system is better than ours. Nor do we think the public service gains anything by allowing members of Congress to devote the hours of their business sessions to their private affairs.

PREMISES OF NEW-YORK MERCHANTS.—It is not a little remarkable that while all our commercial institutions have erected magnificent buildings for their accommodation, and millions have been expended upon an Exchange, the oldest commercial corporation in the City, the Chamber of Commerce, has never had a suitable building for the meeting of its members. The Chamber has been in existence ninety years, and nearly all the great merchants of New-York have been among its members, yet it has been content to hold its sessions in hired chambers never sufficiently spacious for its purposes.

At last the project for the erection of a suitable building for this important body has been seriously considered, although even now some of its wealthy members have expressed the opinion that the movement was premature, and not warranted by the aspect of financial affairs. But a proper Committee was appointed at the last meeting to take the matter in hand, and there is a strong probability that this venerable corporation, which represents the commerce of the City, will one of these days have a house of its own for the accommodation of its members.

Burton's Theatre.

A pleasant two-act piece, called "A Bachelor's Wife," was produced here last night with success. The plot is very slight, and not at all dramatic. A bachelor calls on a married friend at a moment when the latter is enraged with his spouse, and when, in consequence of her extravagance, a serious rupture seems probable. Bachelor proposes that instead of scolding, Benedict shall use the voice of reason, and proceeds to lay down a theory of matrimonial government, in which cigars and obstinacy play important parts. On this visit Bachelor meets a widow who half-maliciously captures him, and in a short time reduces him to a state of abject matrimonial bondage. The voice of reason referred to by the young man in his brighter days, has been talked down by the campaigner, and Bachelor finds himself a mild, inoffensive, timid, spooney, cigarless Benedict. There are two acts in the piece; the first referring to the domestic infelicities of the Bachelor's friends; the second dealing exclusively with the Bachelor's own undivided unhappiness. Both acts are long, and owing to the absence of dramatic incident, occasionally heavy. There is not a situation from the beginning to the end of the play. Indeed it will be seen at a glance that the subject selected by the author does not admit of dramatic treatment. It is essentially narrative, and would make an excellent novel in the French style of such things. A catastrophe of some kind—domestic, romantic, melodramatic, possible or impossible—is absolutely necessary in a dramatic work, and it is the difficulty of selecting subjects with this culminating point which makes dramatic authorship so rare. In the "Bachelor's Wife," the two acts are identical in interest; the one is a reflex of the other. The play might begin with the second act and end with the first without producing any unusual confusion in the minds of the audience.

The literary merits of the piece are decided. The dialogue is fluent, elegant and elevated. A nice perception of the polished phases of a brilliant word gives to many sentences an epigrammatic finish, which almost amounts to epigram itself. The pleasantry is courteous and delicate, and in other respects abundant good taste is evident. But a hearty emotion of any kind is not to be enjoyed. The merits of the piece may be summed up in two vulgar little words—it tickles. Some excisions will be necessary in the dialogue, which, at present, is too talkey, and leaves nothing for the imagination. With judicious pruning "A Bachelor's Wife" may be converted into an elegant local trifle, not strong enough for a long career, but sufficiently good to justify the best expectations of the author's future efforts.

Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS' part does not fit him easily, but he worked hard to get into it thoroughly. More might have been done for an artist whose peculiarities are so marked and admirable. Mr. BROUGHAM is more happily provided for, and to this gentleman the author is indebted for a large portion of his success. Mrs. DAVENPORT and Mrs. PARKER might do more for their parts—heaviness being the defect with both. It is something, however, to see two such charming women on the stage.

The piece has been placed on the stage excellently. It was announced for repetition by Mr. MATHEWS, who stated that Mr. FREDERICK WATSON was the author.

THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL.—At the Annual Meeting of the Woman's Hospital Association, held at 12 o'clock Saturday at the Institution, No. 87 Madison-avenue, Mrs. MASON presided, and Mrs. Dr. BARKER acted as Secretary. The Annual Report and the Treasurer's Report were presented. They state that the number of patients admitted was 75, and the number discharged 62; of which last 24 left perfectly restored, 18 permanently improved, 9 left temporarily, 4 incurable, and 2 who became insane; leaving 23 patients remaining in the Hospital. The number of outdoor patients receiving advice gratis was 50. The Association had received a donation from the State of $10,000, and from various other sources $4,521 93, by annual subscriptions $455, and the receipts from the Board of Managers $1,017 08. The entire disbursements amounted to $10,064 42. Addresses were made by Drs. FRANCIS, GREEN, HOLTON and SIMS.

The following are the officers elected for the ensuing year:

First Directress—Mrs. David Codwise, No. 27 St. Mark's-place.

Second Directress—Mrs. Wm. B. Astor, No. 36 Lafayette-place.

Third Directress—Mrs. Robert B. Minturn, No. 60 Fifth-avenue.

Treasurer—Mrs. Jacob Le Roy, No. 4 West Fourteenth-street.

Assistant Treasurer—Mrs. T. C. Doremus, No. 54 East Twenty-first-street.

Managers—Mrs. Henry Baker, No. 40 East Sixteenth-street; Mrs. E. C. Benedict, No. 60 Tenth-street; Mrs. H. K. Bogert, No. 14 East Twenty-fifth street; Mrs. James Brooks, No. 339 Fifth-avenue; Mrs. Dr. Cheever, No. 21 East Fifteenth-street; Mrs. D. D. Conover, No. 162 West Twenty-eighth-street; Mrs. Peter Cooper, No. 9 Lexington-avenue; Mrs. A. P. Crane, No. 15 Carroll-place; Mrs. Dr. De Witt, No. 116 Ninth-street; Mrs. Dr. Horace Green, No. 12 Clinton-place; Mrs. M. H. Grinnell, No. 1 East Fourteenth-street; Mrs. C. B. Hatch, No. 26 East Twenty-third-street; Mrs. G. W. Hatch, No. 22 East Fourteenth-street; Mrs. G. G. Howland, No. 15 Washington-square; Mrs. F. U. Johnston, No. 28 East Fourteenth-street; Mrs. W. M. Kirk, No. 168 East Fifteenth-street; Mrs. Joseph Lawrence, No. 139 Eighth-street; Mrs. Thomas Mason, No. 12 Second-street; Mrs. J. C. Montgomery, No. 58 East Twenty-third-street; Mrs. Elisha Peck, No. 137 Eighth-street; Mrs. Walden Pell, No. 19 West Twenty-first-street; Mrs. W. B. Skidmore, No. 28 Clinton-place; Mrs. Dr. Stevens, No. 6 Lafayette-place; Mrs. Horace Webster, No. 14 Lexington-avenue; Mrs. W. F. Mott; Mrs. Alfred Willis; Mrs. Schuyler Livingston; Mrs. Dr. Hawks; Mrs. E. D. Morgan; Mrs. B. F. Barker.

Executive Committee—Mrs. T. C. Doremus, Mrs. H. J. Baker, Mrs. E. C. Benedict, Mrs. R. B. Minturn, Mrs. Elisha Peck, Mrs. Walden Pell, Mrs. Joseph Lawrence, Mrs. Thos. Mason, Honorary Member; Mrs. Horace Webster, Honorary Member.

Medical Board—John W. Francis, M. D., President Med. Board; Ed. Delafield, M. D., and Horace Green, M. D., Consulting Physicians. Valentine Mott, M. D., and Alex. H. Stevens, M. D., Consulting Surgeons. J. Marion Sims, M. D., Attending Surgeon; Thomas A. Emmett, M. D., Assistant.

From Rio Janeiro.

By the arrival of the bark *Japonica*, we have Rio Janeiro papers to Nov. 14, the same date as previously received *via* England.

The United States frigate *St. Lawrence* was in port, all well.

☞ The pupils of Ward School No. 45, in Twenty-fourth-street, recently damaged by fire, attend school daily, some in that portion of the school-house which was not injured, some at Knickerbocker Hall, and some in the Twenty-fifth-street Church. The Trustees held a meeting last night to receive estimates for repairs. The damage to the school edifice, as we have already stated, amounts to about $6,000.

[illegible]

The bark *Mary O. Dyer*, which went ashore at Barnegat Beach on Saturday, belonged to Messrs. [illegible], of this City, and others. She was built in Cherryfield, Me., in 1850, was about [illegible] tons burden, and valued at [illegible], partly insured in this City. No further intelligence has been received from the wreck up to last evening, and the heavy easterly storm which has prevailed since midnight of Sunday may have broken her up. At the time she went ashore the pilot-boat *Washington*, No. 5, was in shore of her to put a pilot on board. She was running free, having the breeze, the wind stiff from the S. E. While one of the pilots was preparing to go on board of her, it shut down thick, and when the fog again lifted up the bark was seen ashore, head on, the sea breaking over her lower yards. It is supposed the Captain mistook Barnegat Light for Sandy Hook, as several vessels were at the time going into the [illegible]. The Government steamer *Vixen*, which was close by, attempted to go to the vessel. About the same time the ship *[illegible]*, from San Francisco, made her appearance, and received a pilot from the *Washington*. Capt. [illegible] stated that this was the first land he had seen since leaving San Francisco.

LAUNCH OF THE STEAMER MONTGOMERY.—The steamer *Montgomery* was launched, from the Westervelt ship-yard, on Saturday afternoon, at [illegible]. This vessel, and her companion, the [illegible], launched some three weeks since, are the pioneer ships of a new company lately chartered by the State of Georgia—the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company. They are each 200 feet long, and about 900 tons register; have a single direct acting engine of a very compact description; 52-inch cylinder, and 42-inch stroke, applied to a four-bladed screw of 14 feet diameter, built at the Morgan Iron Works. The hulls are constructed in the most substantial manner, of white-oak and hackmatack frames, only 24 inches from centre to centre, and thoroughly checked between. They are planked with 4½-inch oak plank, and ceiled with yellow pine, 5 to 9 inches thick, both planking and ceiling being edge-bolted with ⅞ iron, besides the usual square fastening into each frame, and, in addition to this, the vessel is diagonally strapped on the outside with 4½ by ⅝ iron, fastened at the top height to a band of 4½ by ⅝ iron, extended entirely around the vessel, also downward to the stem-post forward and stern-post aft, thus preventing the sharp ends of the vessel from drooping, notwithstanding their lack of buoyancy. These vessels were projected by and built for Mr. H. B. CROMWELL and his associates, mostly Southern gentlemen, for the purpose of proving to the commercial community that the screw-steamer can be constructed in this country equal in every respect to the famed Clyde-built iron screw-steamers, and that, in point of speed, beauty, economy and strength, the screw possesses advantages of the side-wheel steamer for ocean service. The entire construction of these vessels has been under the superintendence of JOHN BAIRD, Esq., an engineer who has seen great service in screw-steamers, and has constructed many of the most successful ever on the Upper Lakes.

There is not at present upon the stocks in the port of New-York a single vessel of any description for the merchant service. The only vessels in process of construction here are the Russian frigate in W. H. WEBB's Yard, and the United States sloop-of-war in the Westervelt ship-yard.

THE NAVY YARD AT PHILADELPHIA.—On Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, the Light-ship No. 4, intended for the use of the Treasury Department, was launched at the Navy Yard. One hundred and fifty carpenters have been employed during the past week in getting out timber for the new propeller sloop-of-war No. 2. The United States frigate *Congress*, ordered to this station, is expected daily.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858.

The schooner *Sussex*, Capt. MARTIN, from Navassa Island, for Baltimore, with a cargo of 150 tons guano, arrived at Matthewstown, Inagua, on the 23d ult., in a sinking condition, having been in a heavy gale off Cape Mayse, had sails split, main boom sprung and hull badly strained. The cargo had been discharged and shipped on board the bark *Charles E. Lee*, for Baltimore; the schooner has been condemned. The S. was built at Maryland in [illegible], rates A 2, 136 tons, owned in Baltimore and valued at $5,500.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857.

The ship *Morning Light*, Capt. JOHNSON, arrived yesterday in a leaky condition. She was from Philadelphia with a cargo of coal, bound to Panama.

The bark *Mary Dyer*, ashore at Barnegat, lay head off shore perfectly tight, at 10 o'clock last night. The schooner *H. B. Fiddeman* left last evening with anchors and chains, to her assistance.

Burning of the Seaview House.

The Seaview House at the Highlands, where the murder of MOSES by DONNELLY was committed, together with the cottage occupied by Mrs. JARVIS was totally destroyed by fire about 9 o'clock on Sunday night. The fire was first discovered bursting from the third-story windows, and in ten minutes the whole house was in flames. The house has not been occupied since September, and the fire was doubtless the work of an incendiary.

Persons who came up by the *Ocean Wave* yesterday afternoon state, that the wind was blowing fresh from the southeast, and the fire was first discovered in the third story, at the southeast corner of the house, thus insuring the total destruction of the premises. Had the wind been from the northward, THOMPSON's house would also have been destroyed. None of the furniture was saved, except a small portion from the cottage occupied by Mrs. JARVIS, who, with her two daughters, and two sons-in-law, went down from the City on Saturday.

No effort was made to save the building, as that was seen to be impossible, and the attention of the neighbors was directed to the preservation of the adjacent houses. People from Middletown, and other places eight or ten miles distant, assembled to witness the conflagration, which lighted up the country for a great distance. The fire was noticed by Pilots many miles at sea, and in Brooklyn the reflection on the sky was much discussed.

There being no fire-engines at the place, the most primitive methods only were used to prevent the spread of the flames. That the fire was purposely set by some one, nobody at the Highlands seemed to doubt, and all sorts of surmises and theories were started by all sorts of people to account for the occurrence. There was insurance to the amount of $16,000, and the damage was not much more—it was said, on the houses and furniture by the Jefferson and the Broadway Fire Insurance Companies of this City.

BALL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC UNION CLUB.—The sixth annual ball of the "Y. M. D. U. C.," as they describe themselves in their cards, came off last night in the City Assembly Rooms. There was a large and brilliant assemblage present. A Committee of Arrangements, consisting of Messrs. Stephen D. Dillaye, John H. McCunn, Ward B. Burnett, Stephen P. Russell, Spencer W. Cone, Douglas Taylor, Thomas W. MacMahon, Theodore J. Fonda, C. Robert Wheat and a multitude of others, superintended the festivities, and discharged their duties with a zeal and foresight that elicited the highest commendation. The affair was devoted to pleasure exclusively. Politics were not permitted to intrude themselves. A sumptuous supper was served at 12 o'clock, at which Mr. L. F. HARRISON, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, presided. The Company subsequently resumed dancing, and did not separate until the morning was advanced several hours.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.—Yesterday morning Hon. THEODORE SEDGWICK was sworn in by Judge BETTS, in the United States District Court, and entered upon the discharge of his duties as District-Attorney of the United States. The District-Attorney retains P. J. JOACHIMSSEN, Esq., as his associate, (that gentleman having held the like position under Mr. McKEON.) Messrs. LEONARD C. NEWMANN and JAMES W. MCCARTY are, also, retained as clerks.

Hon. JOHN MCKEON, the late incumbent, in connection with his late assistant, FREDERICK SEYTON, Esq., returns to the practice of the law. The removal and change, however, have caused no impediment in the way of public business, which goes on as smoothly as ever.

UNION FERRY TICKETS.—The Union Ferry Company has commenced a reduction of its fare—but hasn't got a great way yet. People who buy tickets get now twelve tickets and one passage for a quarter of a dollar. While the times were harder and coal was high, they gave but eleven tickets and the passage. [illegible] for such small favors, thanks. We do not hear that the wages of employees have been reduced.

☞ The following gentlemen were yesterday elected Directors of the New-York Gaslight Company: William W. Fox, Joseph Walker, Guy Richards, John J. Palmer, Thomas W. Pearsall, Edward J. Woolsey, Joseph Kernochan, John W. Livingston, Joseph Sampson, Majah Taylor, J. Phillips Phoenix, Lindley M. Hoffman, and William A. Hadden.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

[illegible]

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Filibuster Question—Alleged Complicity of the Administration.

[illegible]'s Nomination—Minister to Constantinople—Opposition to the Admission of Minnesota, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 11.

Gen. WALKER left to-day for New-Orleans. He will demand a trial there, and if he gets it, will introduce positive testimony showing that the President [illegible] encouraged him in his Nicaraguan enterprise.

It is rumored also that certain intercepted letters are in possession of a party in this City, establishing the complicity of the Administration formerly, and that these are to be exposed in Congress before the present debate closes.

The discussion of the nomination of Mr. C[illegible] will be resumed by the Senate in Executive Session to-morrow. Several Southern Senators express the earnest hope that the President will withdraw his name, and save them the necessity of voting against him. Several letters from leading New-Hampshire lawyers, declaring his utter unfitness for the place, are here and will be read to-morrow in Executive Session.

The nomination of Col. WILLIAMS, of Nashville, Tenn., as Minister to Constantinople, was sent to the Senate to-day; also the nominations of the Rhode Island Collectors, &c. They were referred.

It is said that an effort will be made to prevent the passage of a bill for the admission of Minnesota into the Union with the Constitution received to-day, until the Kansas question shall have been settled. Senator DOUGLAS will struggle for immediate action on the former.

It is considered quite probable that the new Senator, HAMMOND, will support DOUGLAS' position on Kansas. S.

[FROM OUR REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 11.

The Post-Office Department has issued proposals for conveying the mails in Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska and Kansas. The advertisement is the largest ever prepared by Government, making one hundred and twenty-seven columns of the Union. Very much additional service by railroad and river is required, and thousands of weekly routes are changed to daily and tri-weekly. The number of routes in these sections is probably twice as many as those advertised four years ago.

The Treasury Department to-day received from the engraver, and will issue to-morrow, $150,000 Treasury notes, of the denomination of $100.

The President sent to the Senate to-day, for confirmation, all the Rhode Island appointments.

The consideration of Mr. CLIFFORD's appointment to the vacancy of the Supreme Court, will come on to-morrow.

Ohio and Indiana on the Kansas Question—The Assistant Secretary of State—The Reporters' Gallery of the House, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 10, 1858.

The news from Ohio and Indiana, which I telegraphed you to-night, is not comforting to the Administration. Senator PUGH's introduction of a new bill for the settlement of the Kansas question, upon a basis different from and opposed to that of Mr. DOUGLAS', had excited decided hopes that he would eventually stand with the Administration in favor of pressing the Lecompton Constitution through Congress. These are now blasted, for Mr. PUGH believes in the "right of instruction," and the Democratic caucus of the Ohio Legislature have unanimously agreed to instruct the Senators from that State to vote against the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution, or any other which has not been fairly ratified at the ballot-box by the people of the Territory. Earnestly as Mr. PUGH desires to stand with the Administration, he cannot and will not disregard this expression of the wishes of his constituents.

Trouble was foreseen in Indiana some time ago, but Senator FITCH took bold ground in favor of accepting the Lecompton Constitution just as it stands, and it had been hoped that at least a powerful wing of the Democratic Party of his State would fall into line and follow his lead. His colleague, Mr. BRIGHT, knew them better. To his view the danger was so great that he concluded quietly to slip off to Indianapolis, to be present at the Democratic State Convention, and, at least, prevent the adoption of any resolutions sustaining the policy of Mr. DOUGLAS, of whose influence he is notoriously more jealous and fearful than of any other man in public life. But the delegates to that Convention were fresh from the people, and could not be controlled. By a vote of nearly three to one they adopted the resolutions denouncing the trick by which it is sought to sustain the Lecompton Constitution, and declared their hostility to the admission of a State into the Union with any Constitution which the people had not had full and fair opportunity to ratify or reject; and then, fearing to go before the people upon their opposition to this doctrine, the minority at once wheeled around and made the vote a unanimous one. Mr. BUCHANAN should save a foreign mission for Mr. BRIGHT, who has sacrificed himself as hopelessly as uselessly.

There is a good deal of manoeuvring in political circles against the double capacity in which Hon. JOHN APPLETON is now serving, that is as Editor of the Union, and Assistant Secretary of State. His articles on the filibuster question have given great offence to many prominent members of both Houses of Congress, who are beginning to insist that he shall drop one position or the other. Certainly it does not seem to be exactly in good taste for the Assistant Secretary of State to be taunting members of Congress—through the columns of the official organ—with sustaining robbery and piracy, and with shirking the responsibility of public war, but of being covertly engaged in private and illegal attempts to obtain the results they dare not seek by the bolder and more open means. It may be all true—but it would sound better from some one not so prominently connected with another branch of the public service, and who assumes the direct responsibility of editorial position, instead of shooting his arrows from official cover. It is not improbable that the expostulations of gentlemen whose wishes cannot be disregarded with impunity, will soon lead to Mr. APPLETON's transfer of his services entirely to the Union. In that event Col. HARRIS will retire—perhaps to that foreign mission which Mr. LAMAR declined in order to take the mission to Central America.

Senator DOUGLAS is in fine spirits. Nothing could have served his purpose better, just now, than the springing up of the neutrality question—upon which nearly every Southern Senator finds himself with Mr. DOUGLAS in hostility to the Administration. Could he have a more cogent argument than this to establish the fact that he is not outside of the Democratic Party merely because he differs with the President on the Kansas question? Here is half the Democratic Senate in bitter hostility to the neutrality question, and yet in the Democratic Party! How then can DOUGLAS be out for differing with the President on Kansas affairs? He cannot be, unless it is admitted that the first principle of Democracy is inexorable subserviance to Slavery, and willing obedience to its every demand, regardless of principle or consistency. Admit that, and who will say that a Democratic Party [illegible] is worth a second's effort to save?

The arrangements recently made in the gallery of the new Hall of Representatives for the members of the Press are very complete. Only one thing is necessary now—and that is to make a rule—and enforce it rigidly—excluding from the Reporters' Gallery every person who has not been regularly assigned [illegible] ... [illegible] has no occasion to visit the Reporters' Gallery, and does not propose to apply for a desk therein. S.

XXXVth CONGRESS......First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 11.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, inclosing reports of the surveys of the rivers and the harbors on the lakes in the State of New-York.

Mr. SEWARD presented the petition of CHRISTIAN HANSEN, praying Congress to establish an ocean mail route between New-York and Gluckstadt on the Elbe. Referred to the Committee on the Post-Office.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, a resolution was adopted requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to report the amount of revenue collected in each collection district, for each year from 1852 to 1857, the amount expended, and the number of persons employed in the collection of the revenue for each of these years.

Mr. HOUSTON introduced a preamble and resolutions, which lie over, the object of which is to require the provisions of the act of 1855, "amendatory of an act to promote the efficiency of the Navy," to be enforced in the cases of the fifteen naval officers constituting the Retiring Board, so that their fitness for the service may be investigated.

Mr. BROWN, who was entitled to the floor on the Kansas question, desired, as it was undergoing changes every day, to postpone his remarks until the subject is presented in more definite form, which would probably be the case ere long.

Mr. HALE wished, but was not now ready, to express his views. On his motion, the question was made the special order for Monday next.

The Senate, after debate, passed a joint resolution to the effect that in any case where the records of the Courts of Inquiry, appointed under the act of January, 1857, may render it advisable, in the opinion of the President of the United States, to restore to the active or reserve list of the Navy, or to transfer from furlough to leave of absence on the latter list any officer who may have been dropped or retired by the operation of the law of February, 1855, entitled an "Act to promote the efficiency of the Navy," he shall have authority, notwithstanding any existing law to the contrary, to nominate, and with the advice and consent of the Senate to appoint such officer to the active or reserved list; and officers so nominated shall occupy a position on the active and reserved lists respectively, according to their rank and seniority when dropped or retired as aforesaid, and be entitled to all benefits conferred by the act approved in January last on officers restored or transferred to the active or reserved list under that act; provided that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to allow an increase in the number of officers on the active service list over the number now authorized by law.

By unanimous consent, the President's Central American Message was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the debate thereon postponed until said Committee shall make a report.

Mr. BIGLER offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on the Post-Office to inquire into the expediency of establishing mail lines between the United States and the empire of Brazil and the republics of South America; and also into the best mode of establishing and maintaining such mail facilities, if found necessary and expedient.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 11.

The House considered a resolution providing for the printing of 5,000 extra copies of the Coast Survey Report. It was stated that the cost would be $20,000.

During explanatory remarks by several gentlemen, Mr. PHELPS said that about a million of dollars is yet due on account of paper, printing, and engraving, for the last two Congresses.

The resolution was rejected.

Mr. FAULKNER asked, but failed to obtain leave to report a bill to increase the military establishments by five additional regiments.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the President's annual Message.

Mr. GROESBECK heartily and fully concurred in the views expressed by the President in his annual and his recent special Message relative to the breaking up of the Walker expedition. Never since the time AARON BURR fitted out a military expedition against Mexico had an Administration been so much harassed as this has been by the movements of WALKER, whom he would not call traitor or pirate, for such WALKER was not, in the proper sense of the term. He proceeded to vindicate the Administration in defeating WALKER's objects; contending that by the international law, the navy had a right to go beyond the marine league, with a view of suppressing an illegal expedition, and enforcing our obligation of neutrality.

The Committee then rose and the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 11.

The Senate met at 7½ o'clock.

Petition, by Mr. SPINOLA, to allow the Methodist Episcopal Church of Brooklyn to sell their burying ground and remove the remains.

A communication was received from the Attorney-General, asking for a law to allow civil suits in which the State is a party to take precedence on the calendar at the option of the Attorney-General.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. WADSWORTH—To facilitate the progress of a civil action when the State is a party.

By Mr. SPINOLA—For allowing the Methodist Episcopal Church of Brooklyn to sell their burying-ground and remove the remains.

Bills were introduced by Mr. LOVELAND, providing for the payment of postage for the Legislature; by Mr. PATTERSON, for repealing the half-dime law of 1857, on fare of the Central Railroad; by Mr. STORR, for preventing State officers and officers of municipal governments from receiving free passes on railroads, and making such acceptance a misdemeanor.

Mr. J. B. HOLSTED, of Allegany, was elected President pro tem.

The President named a Committee on the Metropolitan Police law, viz: Messrs. MATHER, HALSTED and NOXON.

The Senate then adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 11.

The House was called to order at 7½ o'clock.

Mr. CHATFIELD moved for the calling of the roll, which was carried, and 129 members answered to their names.

On motion of Mr. LANING, the House proceeded with the vote for Speaker.

When Mr. BLEECKER's name was called, Mr. DUBYEA said that he was sick in bed and could not attend the session without imminent danger to his health. He had expressed an earnest desire to attend at all hazards. He therefore moved that his vote be cast by Mr. VOORHIES.

Messrs. WAGER and HUTCHINSON opposed the motion on the ground of irregularity. It was withdrawn by the mover, and when Mr. DUBYEA's own name was called, he asked and obtained leave to pair off with Mr. BLEECKER.

When Mr. VOORHIES' name was called he asked to be excused from voting, as he had paired off with Mr. ROBERTS, who was absent on account of a death. Leave granted.

When Mr. REYNOLDS' name was called, it was announced that he was detained at home by serious illness in his family.

A vote was then taken which resulted thus:

Van Valkenburgh	58	Law	7
Alvord	54	Bleecker	1

Being the same vote as before cast, except that this time LAW voted for BLEECKER.

Mr. HUTCHINSON moved for another vote for Speaker.

Mr. BLISS moved as a substitute, that the House proceed to the election of a speaker, as before, and if no election is made on the third vote, the candidate having the largest number of votes be declared elected.

Mr. LAWRENCE moved to lay the motion on the table—Carried.

On motion of Mr. ADAMS, a third vote was taken, and resulted the same as the last.

Mr. LYNCH moved for another ballot, which was taken, without change of result.

Mr. SALISBURY moved to adjourn. Lost.

After another ballot, Mr. SMITH moved to adjourn. Lost.

Another vote was taken, but without change of figures.

Mr. SMITH moved that the doorkeepers have instructions not to allow any member to leave the floor till a Speaker has been chosen. [Laughter.] The motion was tabled.

After another ballot several motions were made to adjourn, etc., and lost.

One member moved that an order be sent out for more glasses of water.

A long debate was had on the question whether the standing order for an hour of meeting was destroyed by a vote to adjourn till to-night.

Another motion to adjourn was made, and the Yeas and Nays called for, which resulted thus: Yeas, 23; Nays, 26.

After considerable skirmishing, and six unsuccessful ballots for Speaker, the House adjourned.

U. S. Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 11.

Case No. 19.—Amos Wells vs. Jacob S. Levy [illegible] Judge [illegible] gave the opinion that the evidence offered in the Southern Circuit Court of New-York was competent.

No. 13.—John Bacon et al. vs. Volney E. Hubbard. Appeal from U. S. District Court, Texas. Judge GRIER gave an opinion affirming the decree of the said Court, with costs.

No. 15.—James E. Jones, et al., vs. Catharine McMasterby, by her next friend, Manuel Y. Barbet. Judge NELSON gave an opinion affirming the judgment of the United States Circuit Court in Texas, with costs.

No. 18.—David D. Withers, vs. Ransom Buckley et al. Judge DANIELS delivered an opinion, affirming the judgment of the high Court of Errors and Appeals of Mississippi, with costs.

No. 106.—Horace C. Silsbee, et al., vs. Elisha Foote. Judge NELSON delivered an opinion dismissing this appeal from the Northern District Court of New-York.

Nos. 2, 26, 9, 50 and 31.—Chief Justice TANEY gave an opinion directing these appeals from the Northern District of California to be docketted and dismissed.

No. 30.—David Lecompte et al. vs. Franklin Steele. Argument commenced for plaintiffs and continued for defendants.

Important from Kansas.

PROBABLE SUCCESS OF THE FREE-STATE TICKET.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Jan. 11.

The Kansas correspondence of the Democrat says that the Free-State Legislative and State ticket received an average majority of 185 votes. At Wyandotte the majority against the Lecompton Constitution was 373.

The Leavenworth Times says that the average majority of the Free-State ticket in that city was upwards of 1,100, and the majority against the Constitution 1,270. Gentlemen from the Territory say that there is little doubt of the election of the Free-State ticket by a large majority. No disturbance is reported thus far.

Important from Mexico.

INDICATIONS OF CIVIL WAR—A NUMEROUS PARTY AGAINST THE PLAN OF TACUBAYA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 11.

The steamship Tennessee, from Vera Cruz on the 7th inst., has arrived here.

A numerous party had risen against the plan of of Tacubaya, consisting of a large majority outside of the military.

COMONFORT, the Dictator, left the capital on the 1st inst., at the head of a division of troops. His destination was unknown. Before his departure he organized a ministry, among whom are ALBACATRIS, ESPARTA, CERDO and PAYNO.

On New-Year's Day the Diplomatic corps paid their respects to COMONFORT, but the absence of the British representative caused much remark.

There was a rumor of the death of General ALVAREZ.

General PAROIH had issued a proclamation against COMONFORT's action and has recalled the acceptance of the plan of Tacubaya.

Civil war seems inevitable.

The Nebraska Legislature on the Lecompton Convention, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Jan. 11.

Resolutions have been introduced into the Nebraska Legislature, deprecating the action of the Lecompton Convention in failing to submit the Constitution to a vote of the people, and expressing a fear that the establishment of such a precedent may have an important bearing upon the character of their own domestic institutions.

Resolutions instructing Mr. FERGUSON to a seat in Congress, in preference to CHAPMAN, had passed both Houses by a decided vote.

Meeting of the Democrats of the Virginia Legislature, &c.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Jan. 11.

The Democrats of the Legislature meet to-night to take action upon Governor WISE's letter to the Tammany Committee.

Gen. WILLIAM WALKER is here, the guest of ROGER PRYOR, Esq.

Resolutions have been offered in the Legislature and printed, requesting members of Congress and Senators to endeavor to procure the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

The Schooner Weston in a Gale.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Jan. 11.

The schooner Weston, from Philadelphia, has arrived here, after encountering a severe gale of several days' duration. Her deck load was shifted and she received other damage.

Shocking Accident in Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Jan. 11.

On Friday night last seven men, mostly negroes were scalded to death by molten metal, at COOPER's Iron Furnace, Cass County, Georgia.

The Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, etc.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Monday, Jan. 11.

The difficulties on the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad have been settled, and the trains will resume their running to-morrow.

Governor CHASE was inaugurated at Columbus to day.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 11.

The southern mail from all points, as late as due, has arrived, but the newspapers contain nothing of importance.

Weather Reports.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 11.

The weather here to-day is very rainy and cloudy.

ROCHESTER, Monday, Jan. 11.

The weather here is mild, and the snow has almost entirely disappeared.

SCHENECTADY, Monday, Jan. 11.

The weather here is very foggy, and the mercury marks 47° above zero.

RUTLAND, Vt., Monday, Jan. 11.

It is raining hard here. The weather is mild.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, Jan. 11.

The weather mild, and the sky overcast.

CALAIS, Me., Monday, Jan. 11.

The thermometer to-day marks 2° below zero.

HALIFAX, N. S., Monday, Jan. 11.

The weather is clear and calm, with the thermometer at 20° above zero.

SACKVILLE, Monday, Jan. 11.

The mercury marks 2° below zero to-day. The weather is calm.

BOSTON, Mass., Monday, Jan. 11.

The weather here is mild, with indications of rain.

MONTREAL, Can., Monday, Jan. 11.

The weather is mild and rainy, and the thermometer, at 8 o'clock this morning, was 20° above zero.

QUEBEC, Can., Monday, Jan. 11—8 A. M.

The thermometer marks 21° above zero. The wind blows from the East, and it is raining.

TOLEDO, Monday, Jan. 11.

The weather is cloudy, with a high southwest wind. The mercury is at 56°.

INDIANAPOLIS, Monday, Jan. 11.

The weather is rainy, with high wind.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 11.

The weather is cloudy, the wind southwest, and the thermometer at 60° above zero.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 11.

It has rained hard here all this afternoon and evening. A southeast wind is blowing.

CLEVELAND, Monday, Jan. 11.

The weather is fair, with a high south wind, and the thermometer marking 60° above zero.

COLUMBUS, Monday, Jan. 11.

The weather is cloudy and windy, with the thermometer at 57°.

DETROIT, Monday, Jan. 11.

The weather here is cloudy and changeable. The thermometer marks 45°.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Jan. 11.

The weather is cloudy. Thermometer at 54°.

PITTSBURGH, Monday, Jan. 11.

Cloudy and windy weather. Mercury at 50°.

Horrible Murder in Canada West.

HAMILTON, C. W., Monday, Jan. 11.

A most atrocious murder was committed at Poolville, four miles from here, last night. JACOB CONSECK and his wife, aged over 70 years, were the victims. Their own son was the murderer. He has for some time been insane. At about 6 o'clock last evening, he killed his father by knocking him down with an axe, and his mother was killed by a skillet. He then cut their hearts out, and cut one of the bodies to pieces, and roasted the other on the stove, cutting a portion of it. He intended to have killed his sister, but fortunately she escaped. The murderer is in custody and has confessed the act.

Arrest of a Gang of Counterfeiters.

WILLIAMSPORT, Monday, Jan. 11.

CHARLES MILLER, WM. ANDERSON, WM. LEWIS and PETER HAVIER, have been arrested, together with counterfeiting apparatus. It is believed that an extensive combination exists in this vicinity.

The Case of Tuckerman, Mail Robber.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 11.

The Supreme Judicial Court of this State to-day overruled the exceptions taken by the counsel for TUCKERMAN in the Eastern Railroad Embezzlement case. Sentence is deferred on account of TUCKERMAN being in the custody of the United States.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 11.

COTTON—The sales to-day foot up 12,000 bales, closing firm, under the Africa's news, at ¼c. above the prices of Saturday; we now quote Liverpool middling at 9c. SUGAR—The market is dull, and prices are tending downward; sales to-day were made at 4¼c.@5c. MOLASSES is steady, at 19c.@19½c. FLOUR is steady, at last week's quotations. CORN is firmer, and quite active, at 55c. White WHEAT can be bought at a lower figure. Mess PORK is quoted at $12 12, but holders are unwilling sellers. LARD, in barrels, is steady, at 8¼c. EXCHANGE on London, 105¾@107; on New-York, 100¾.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

The Election—Vote on the Constitution—Spirit of the People.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TECUMSEH, K. T., Tuesday, Dec. 29, 1857.

The people of Kansas are now moving in the right direction. The voting will be general, on Monday next, for State officers and members of the Legislature under the Lecompton Constitution, for the purpose of crushing and defeating that Constitution should the Democratic Party admit Kansas under it. It is known that great frauds were committed on Monday last at many of the precincts near the Missouri line, as Calhoun returns over 7,000 votes cast for the Lecompton Constitution with Slavery. In Johnson County, where there are not 400 legal voters, the returns show that 2,700 votes were polled; and CALHOUN makes his certificate of the vote without going behind the returns and exposing the fraud as did Gov. WALKER. Fears are entertained that party drill may admit Kansas at once—in which case the Free-State men deem it expedient to have the offices under their control—the more readily to defeat its action.

Herewith I send you the proceedings of a large meeting held at Topeka last evening. The resolutions mean what they say. To-day a Free-State County Convention was held here to nominate State Senator and Assemblymen for Shawnee County. More than one hundred of our Topeka neighbors were in attendance. The nominations were made harmoniously, and the resolutions of the Topeka meeting of last evening readopted with the unanimous support of the citizens of Tecumseh and other parts of the County.

General JAMES H. LANE addressed the people of the County assembled here to-day in a strong and spirited speech. He wields a powerful influence.

The probability of trouble has induced the Acting-Governor to order troops to different parts of the Territory. To-day, two companies of United States troops,—one Infantry and one Artillery—passed through here on their way to Topeka, where they are to encamp for an indefinite period.

Read the last resolution of the inclosed proceedings and you will comprehend how matters stand. Is it possible that orders from Washington already contemplate the enforcement of the Lecompton Constitution contrary to the will of the people, and that the troops are thus distributed in anticipation of the action of Congress?

The troubles at Fort Scott have quieted down. One battle took place in which three men were killed and three wounded, the particulars of which you will receive from other sources by the time this reaches you.

Let Congress reject the Lecompton Constitution and immediately pass an Enabling act in relation to Kansas, and peace, order and prosperity will be preserved.

The vote to be taken on Monday next, under the authority of the Territorial Legislature, will show the opposition entertained to the Lecompton Constitution. ARGUS.

MASS MEETING OF THE FREE-STATE MEN—THEY RESOLVE TO VOTE.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Topeka and vicinity, was held at Union Hall on the evening of Dec. 28, to take into consideration the action of the Lawrence Convention of the 23d inst.

Dr. G. A. CUTLER was elected Chairman, and J. C. MILLER, Secretary.

A Committee of Seven were appointed to draft resolutions.

During the absence of the Committee, Gov. ROBINSON, Gen. LANE, and Judge SCHUYLER addressed the meeting.

The Committee reported a preamble and resolutions, which after much earnest discussion, were amended and adopted as follows:

Whereas, The position of the Free State Party is at the present time, by reason of the action of a portion of the Delegates to the Lawrence Convention of the 23d inst., one of singular and unexpected embarrassment, which it is apprehended may be destructive of the best interests of the party and of Kansas; and

Whereas, The future welfare of the now Territory of Kansas depends, to a great extent, upon the preservation of the integrity of the party, as the Free-State Party of Kansas; and

Whereas, A proclamation has been promulgated by the Acting-Governor, defining the real qualifications of voters as described in the Schedule of the Lecompton Constitution, which essentially modifies the disabilities surrounding the ballot-box at the coming election; and

Whereas, This Convention is desirous of preserving intact the Free-State Party of Kansas as such, to the end that the institution of the future State may fall into the hands of men capable and honest, and be moulded in accordance with the principles of equal rights and liberal government; therefore,

Resolved, That we deem it expedient, under the circumstances, to contest the election for members of the Legislature and member of Congress, to be held on the first Monday in January next.

Resolved, That in this action we do not wish to be understood as recognizing, in any way whatever, the legality or justice of the authority under which said election is held, but do it simply in self-defence against the unscrupulous agency which is seeking to impose Slavery upon Kansas; and, furthermore, we enter our solemn protest against the said authority and the Constitution upon which it has ordered an election.

Resolved, That we hereby instruct the several members of the State Legislature organized under said Constitution, elected from this District, and respectfully but urgently request the members elected from other Districts, *to neglect to qualify as such, should that Constitution pass Congress*, and thus prevent the consummation of this most stupendous scheme of enslavement.

Resolved, That we have an abiding confidence in the war-worn banner—the people's Constitution—and that the freedom of Kansas will only be firmly established, and the rights of her citizens fully recognized, when that Constitution, in law and in fact, shall become the fundamental law of the State.

Resolved, That we will resort to revolution rather than submit to the Lecompton Constitution.

The Fourth Ward Murder.

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY CENSURING THE CITY JUDGE.

The inquest in the case of MICHAEL CASSIDY, who was shot on Thursday night last, by MICHAEL WOGAN, Jr., was resumed yesterday morning by Coroner HILLS, at the City Hospital.

James Brown, of No. 41 Cherry-street, testified that he was sitting on the stoop of No. 96 James-street during the altercation between Wogan and Kennedy. The third shot which killed Cassidy he declared was accidental; he saw a person kick the arm of Wogan when the revolver was discharged; witness acknowledged having drank several times during the evening.

Ernest Weltgen, bar-keeper in the dance-house No. 96 James-street, testified that Wogan and Kennedy had some angry words at the dance-house; after they left, Kennedy wanted Wogan to go on the pier and fight; he did not see the quarrel outside, but heard a pistol discharged three times.

Francis Horner, of No. 94 James-street, stated that he was present at the difficulty, and saw Wogan shoot the deceased, but saw nothing to justify Wogan in using either a pistol or a club.

Officer Fuller, of the Fourth Ward, testified to the arrest of Wogan after the difficulty. Wogan admitted having shot Kennedy and the boy Cassidy, and expressed a regret at having hit the latter.

Henry Liebert, residing at the corner of James and Batavia streets, testified that Kennedy abused Wogan, and tried to get the latter to fight him.

Ernest Weltgen, being recalled, testified that Wogan sent for him the morning after the shooting affair, and asked him to testify that he heard Kennedy say that he would cut his guts out. He refused to make any such statement, as he heard no such remark.

After a brief charge from the Coroner, the case was submitted to the Jury, who, after deliberating about thirty minutes, rendered the following

VERDICT:

"That MICHAEL CASSIDY, the deceased, came to his death by a pistol-shot, received at the hands of MICHAEL WOGAN, Jr.; that there was no occurrence which would warrant the use of either the pistol or [illegible] ... on the said WOGAN ... Justice [illegible] a high crime, [illegible] a short time since [illegible] he performed his duty [illegible] of an innocent victim," would have saved the life [illegible] verdict WOGAN was [illegible].

Upon the rendition of the [illegible] the action of the [illegible] locked up in the Tombs, to await [illegible] were also [illegible] Grand Jury. Several of the wi[illegible] they being unable to procure bail.

Police Intelligence.

THOMPSON, THE CONFIDENCE OPERATOR.—Thompson, the confidence operator, whose arrest was mentioned in yesterday's TIMES, remains locked up in one of the prison cells at Jefferson Police Court. He bears his imprisonment with coolness, and joked freely with Mr. Whitehouse, of the firm of Whitehouse & Merrill, boot and shoe dealers in Pearl-street—which firm he cheated out of $1,300—who called to see him yesterday. Mr. Whitehouse entered a complaint against Thompson, stating in his affidavit that a short time since Thompson called at the store and declared that he had been purchasing for cash largely of a firm in South-street. He selected $1,300 worth of goods, and ordered them to be sent to the store of the firm in South-street.

The goods were sent as directed, and one of the firm, for safety's sake, went with the cart, and presented the bill to Thompson, who paid it with a bogus check on the Butchers and Drovers' Bank. As soon as the check was discovered to be worthless the cart was sent back to recover the goods from the South-street store, but it proved too late, as Mr. Thompson had speedily removed the goods to Catharine-street, and thence up town, where they disappeared, and had not turned up since. Thompson, in conversation with Mr. Whitehouse, expressed his entire satisfaction with the goods, and said he was willing to purchase another bill if he would consent to sell on as reasonable terms as when he made his last purchase.

Mr. B. P. Clapp, of No. 301 Grand-street, identified the accused as the individual who recently attempted to swindle him out of $350 worth of dry goods. Mr. Clapp delivered the goods in person to Thompson, when the latter gave in payment a check for the amount on the Butchers and Drovers' Bank. Mr. Clapp insisted on having the check certified, but while he and Thompson were on the way to the bank Thompson suddenly dodged around a corner and ran off. Mr. Clapp returned in time to recover his goods, but his customer failed to present himself.

ARREST OF A BURGLAR.—A man giving his name as Henry Stevens was arrested yesterday, charged with having broke into the store of Mr. Noah L. Farnham, Nos. 91 and 93 Chambers-street, stealing four pieces of broadcloth, valued at $125. Officer Nesbit, of the Fifth Ward, caught the prisoner coming out of the store with the property in his possession. He was taken before Justice CONNOLLY and locked up for examination.

Fires.

FIRE IN THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.—About 5½ o'clock last evening a window curtain in a room on the second floor of the St. Nicholas Hotel caught fire from the grate. An alarm of fire was given, and for some time considerable consternation prevailed among the guests of the house. A number of engine companies arrived promptly on the ground, but fortunately the servants of the house succeeded in putting out the fire, thus preventing the injury to the furniture from water which otherwise must have taken place. As it was, the loss did not exceed $100, which is covered by insurance in various companies.

☞ Professor F. D. HUNTINGTON, of Harvard College, preached at All Souls' (Unitarian) Church, (Dr. BELLOWS',) last Sunday morning, (10th instant.) In the evening, Professor H. delivered another of the Brooklyn Institute course of lectures; the little room was crowded to suffocation, and the lecture delighted all who could get in to hear it.

☞ Singer's Sewing Machines.—Clergymen of every denomination can now procure one of SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES for their own use, or for a charitable Society connected with their respective Churches, upon unprecedentedly favorable terms. For full particulars, write for a circular to I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

BIRTHS.

DAY.—At Williamsburg, L. I., on Monday, Jan. 11, Mrs. ZELOTES DAY, of St. Louis, Mo., of a son.

DIED.

DOMINGE.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 10, 1858, PAUL E. DOMINGE, of the firm of Chatellier, Dominge & Spence, aged 42 years, 8 months and 23 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 13th inst. at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 374 Spring-st.

GRAY.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Jan. 10, 1858, of dropsy of the brain, KATE LYLES GRAY, daughter of Warren C. Gray, aged 2 years, 3 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 21 Montgomery-st. on Wednesday next, 13th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

READ.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Jan. 10, 1858, JANE, second daughter of Robert and Mary Read, aged 7 years, 3 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 27 East 11th-st.

HANSHE.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 9, of congestion of the lungs, GRACE, wife of Henry Hanshe, aged 64 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 110 West 34th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

KNOX.—In this City, on Friday evening, Jan. 8, Rev. JOHN KNOX, D. D., Senior Pastor of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, in the 68th year of his age.

The friends of the family, the Reverend Clergy, and the Trustees of the several Institutions and Boards with which he was connected, are requested to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 336 4th st., on Tuesday next, the 12th inst., at 2½ o'clock. The funeral services will be held at the Middle Dutch Church, in Lafayette-place, at 3 o'clock.

ADAMS.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 10, ANGELINE, wife of Herman C. Adams.

Her friends and the friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 42 West 22d-st., on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

SACKETT.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 8, WASHINGTON IRVING, second son of Josephine H. and Wm. Edgar Sackett, aged 9 years, 2 months and 20 days.

PAINE.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 10, ANNE E. PAINE, only child of Col. M. S. Paine, aged nearly 3 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock, from No. 62 Bowery, New-York.

MOLLARD.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 11, JOHN MOLLARD, Jr., only son of John and Rachel Mollard, in the 17th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 87 Macdougal st., without further invitation.

GASSERIE.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 11, JAMES GASSERIE, aged 27 years, 8 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Police Department of the Twenty-first Ward, and the members of the Department in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1,166 Broadway, on Wednesday, 13th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

AUSER.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 11, suddenly, Mr. ELIAS AUSER, late of Westchester County, in the 67th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his son-in-law, Charles W. Smyth, No. 246 3d av. at 10 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, whence his remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

OPDYKE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Jan. 11, of inflammation of the lungs, HANNAH D. OPDYKE, in the 59th year of her age.

Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son, John P. Opdyke, No. 49 8th st., South Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

CARRINGTON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 10, EDWARD SATTERLEE, youngest child of Daniel N. and Fanny M. S. Carrington.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, 13th inst., from No. 124 Bergen st., near Hoyt-st., South Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

DILL.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Jan. 11, of scarlet fever, CLARENCE RUTHVEN, second son of Vincent and Tracy Emma Dill, aged 7 years and 7 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, corner of Wythe-av. and Rush st., Brooklyn, E. D., near South Tenth-st. Ferry, this day, Jan. 12, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

FISHER.—On Monday morning, Jan. 11, after a protracted illness, LEONARD FISHER, Jr., aged 30 years, 2 months and 24 days.

Notice will be given in Wednesday morning's papers at what time the funeral will take place.

ROBINSON.—On Sunday, Jan. 10, Mr. LEONARD H. ROBINSON, in the 38th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, Benjamin F. Durkee, Stevens-av., Mount Vernon, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Thursday, 14th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

VOORHIS.—At Spring Valley, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 11, LAVINA, daughter of Henry H. and Eliza Voorhis, in the 36th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday (to-morrow) morning, at 11 o'clock, at the South Church, at Schraalenburg.

JOHNSON.—At the residence of his father, Joel Johnson, Esq., in Rahway, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 8, ELEAZER W. JOHNSON, aged 44 years.

ODELL.—At Paterson, N. J. on Monday, Jan. 4, MARGARET ANNA ODELL, aged 3 years, 4 months and 5 days, only child of William T. and the late Elizabeth E. Odell.

YOUNG.—At Manhattan, near Joliet, Ill., suddenly, on Saturday, Jan. 2, CAROLINE THOMPSON, wife of John Young, formerly of this City, in the [illegible] year of her age.

[illegible].—At Savannah, Ga., on Thursday, Jan. 7, [illegible] H. [illegible], son of the late [illegible], in the [illegible] year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are invited to attend [illegible]

[illegible] his funeral on Wednesday afternoon, [illegible] from the Church of the Puritans, (Rev. Dr. C[illegible]) without further notice.

[illegible].—At Huntington, L. I., on Saturday, [illegible] H. BARNES, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are [illegible] his funeral from Christ Church, Rye, [illegible], on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at [illegible] New-Haven cars leave 27th-st. station [illegible] morning, leave Rye at 5:12 P. M.

6 MAIDEN-LANE.

FOWLING-GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, and SPORTING ARTICLES.

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY. ROGERS', WOSTENHOLM'S, CROOKE'S, AND [illegible]

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN JEWELRY, PLATED WARE AND FANCY [illegible]

LONDON AND PARIS PERFUMERY. LOW'S BROWN WINDSOR [illegible]

TERMS: SIX MONTHS CREDIT, NOTES PAYABLE AT [illegible]

COLT'S REVOLVING PISTOLS, [illegible] CASH ONLY.

We call the attention of DEALERS [illegible] THE UNION to our LARGE AND [illegible] pledging ourselves to a course of [illegible] the attention of FIRST-CLASS [illegible]

FRANCIS [illegible] No. 6 Maiden [illegible]

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL [illegible] Rev. GEORGE W. BETHUNE, D.D., will deliver the [illegible] Lecture of the Series at the Lecture Room in the [illegible] 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, at 7½ o'clock.

Subject—Common Sense.

Tickets, Fifty Cents. May be obtained of E. J. [illegible] & CO., No. 145 Broadway; T. J. CROWEN, No. [illegible] Broadway, and at the Library. The number of [illegible] to be sold is limited to five hundred.

EDWIN J. BROWN, Chairman Lecture Committee.

HOLIDAYS. 33 AND 35. HOLIDAYS. CLOTHING, Corner of John and Nassau. Clothing of all kinds 20 per cent. less than cost. [illegible] coats, Raglans, &c.

HOLIDAYS. 33 AND 35. HOLIDAYS. CLOTHING, Corner of John and Nassau. Clothing of all kinds 20 per cent. less than cost. [illegible] coats, Raglans, &c.

FURS!! FURS! AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE. THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY Have still on hand a very large stock of FANCY FURS, which must be sold this season. If you wish to get A DOLLAR'S WORTH for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, call and make your purchases at NOS. 75 AND 77 MAIDEN-LANE, where the best goods are sold at astonishingly low prices. Do not be deceived by advertisements of other houses pretending to sell better goods than any one else. THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY can and will [illegible] good articles as can be had in this City, and at prices so much lower that a person wishing [illegible] Furs cannot but see a great difference.

[illegible]

10,000 IN USE. GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. NO. 495 BROADWAY.

FURS!—FURS!!—FURS!!! CONTINUATION OF THE ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF J. H. HARLEY'S ENTIRE STOCK OF FANCY FURS AT RETAIL, BELOW COST, Comprising a full assortment of MANTILLAS, VICTORINES, CARDINALS, [illegible] RINES, CAPES, MUFFS, CUFFS, and CHILDREN'S FURS. Also, a full assortment of GENTLEMEN'S FUR CAPS, COLLARS and [illegible] and a choice selection of SLEIGH ROBES. ALL GOODS SOLD, WARRANTED. All the above were manufactured by J. H. HARLEY expressly for City Trade. At No. [illegible]

INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM. Cured by Dr. S. B. SMITH'S Magnetic [illegible] NETTE L. DOUGLASS, Principal of the Young Ladies' Classical Institute, No. 187 East Broadway [illegible] MON JENNER, A. M., Proprietor; Dr. S. B. SMITH [illegible] 77 Canal-st., near Church, and by Druggists [illegible] MILLET'S Music Store, Broadway, near [illegible] cents a box.

PRICE REDUCED.—COAL $4.50, FOR CASH only. Best Red Ash and Locust Mountain Coal. TRUSLOW BROS. Nos. 14 Wall, 210 Cherry and 265 East 14th sts., N. Y., and foot of South 7th and South 10th sts., Williamsburg.

NEWSPAPERS.—BACK NUMBERS OF THE Times during the years 1854-'55-'56 and '57. Also, numbers containing the President's Message, and speech of Hon. S. A. Douglas. Inquire at subscription desk, this office.

DRY GOODS.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, CONSISTING OF 4-4 LINENS, LINEN SHEETINGS, PILLOW LINEN, HUCABACKS, TOWELING, BIRD'S EYE, NAPKINS, FLANNELS, COUNTERPANES, TABLE and PIANO COVERS, &c. NOW SELLING AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co., CANAL-ST., corner Mercer.

SILKS REDUCED YET AGAIN. Elegant Side-band SILK ROBES to $20, former price $40. Elegant Flounced Black SILK ROBES to $20, previously sold at $36. Extra Rich Side band SILK ROBES to $35, reduced from $60. Beautiful shades, light colors, plain SILKS, to $1 per yard. All which will be found desirable bargains. At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 423 Broadway.

EMBROIDERED SKIRTS, from FRENCH AUCTION. 300 Embroidered and Corded SKIRTS, at $2 each. 300 Fine Brilliant SKIRTS, at $1 75 each. 300 Fine Embroidered Cambric COLLARS, at $1, worth $2 50. 500 Dozen Hemstitched Linen Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS, at $2 25 and $2 50 per dozen. BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 423 Broadway.

CLOAKS—THE CLEARING-OUT SALE. The balance of our stock Of handsome Cloth and Velvet Cloaks Will be offered from this day, Without regard to value. Ladies will please to call At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 423 Broadway.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE by Assignees, at Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st. The Assignees not finding a satisfactory purchaser for the balance of the rich and valuable stock of Dry Goods at the above place, have subjected the whole of the Winter goods to 60 per cent. reduction, and all others to 40 per cent. from the original cost prices, in order to close the whole by the 1st of February. G. G. HOOK, One of the Assignees.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES, QUILTS AND BLANKETS, at 60 cents on the Dollar, at the Great Sale by Assignees, at COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, all pure linen, at an enormous reduction in price, at the Great Assignees' Sale, No. 281 Grand-st.

RICH FALL AND WINTER SILKS, 50 cents on the Dollar, at the Great Sale by Assignees, COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

TUESDAY, JAN. 12, DE BOST BROTHERS WILL SELL THE WHOLESALE STOCK OF DRY GOODS NOW SELLING AT RETAIL, at No. 200 Bowery, AT A GREATER REDUCTION THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED. THE GOODS MUST BE SOLD BY FEB. 1, AND WILL BE OFFERED AT PRICES TO COMMAND SALE. DE BOST BROTHERS, No. 200 Bowery, Opposite 5th-st. Store formerly occupied by G. G. Hook.

REMEMBER—REMEMBER THE GREAT SALE of Ladies' Fancy Furs of White and Bird, No. 33 [illegible] lane, 24 door from Nassau st., at auction at [illegible] THIS DAY.

DRY GOODS, BLANKETS, [illegible] [illegible] sale by WM. MATHEWS [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible] woman, as nurse and chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing. Call for two days at [illegible], east of Bowery. Good City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS AND [illegible], by a very competent woman with good [illegible]; would tend an invalid or travel with a [illegible] East Broad[illegible], next door to the Grammar [illegible], the residence of her late employer.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK, BY a respectable woman, who knows her business thoroughly; [illegible] to such respectable English, French and American families, to whom she refers. To be seen [illegible], in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, [illegible] engaged as traveler in the iron and [illegible] wishes for a similar situation, or as [illegible] and make himself generally useful. Address [illegible] office, X. L.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES [illegible] to take in washing; has every convenience for [illegible] a respectable family's washing. Call Tuesdays and Thursdays; or, if not convenient to call, address a note, with name and number, to S. M., No. 30 West [illegible]-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO YOUNG women; one as seamstress, understands dressmaking and plain sewing, and also to wait on a lady; the other as plain cook, washer and ironer. Good City reference given; can be seen for two days, at No. 137 [illegible]-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, who is a first-rate washer and ironer, and can do plain sewing, wishes a situation, either as chambermaid or laundress; has good reference from her last place, and can be seen for two days, at room No. 3, third floor, No. 210 Sullivan-st.

WANTED—A SMART, WILLING AND HARD-working girl is in want of a situation at general servant; is a good plain cook; excellent washer and ironer, [illegible] and bakes good bread and biscuit. Apply No. 3 [illegible], Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, or to do general housework, by an [illegible] active and efficient girl. She has good City reference. Will go at moderate wages, and to the country [illegible]. Apply at the office 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; is a first-rate baker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 244 West [illegible]-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse; she understands the care of children, is a good seamstress, has a knowledge of hair-dressing; is a member of the English Church. Call at No. 2[illegible] Avenue A., near 20th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady, to do general housework in a small family in this City—wishes to make herself generally useful. Apply No. 2[illegible] West [illegible]-st., in back basement; can be seen for 2 or 3 days.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION as seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, or would assist in anything required; has worked at dressmaking some time. Good reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 20 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-rate cook in a private family; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. [illegible] West [illegible]th st. 3 doors from 8th av.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, [illegible] can give the very best of City recommendation, desires a situation to do general housework. Can be seen at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., until next Wednesday [illegible].

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation to travel to any part of the United States or Europe, as child's nurse or to [illegible] lady; she is kind and obliging, and highly [illegible]. Call for two days at No. 171 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, or would go by the day to do family sewing. Good City reference given. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. [illegible] 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman a situation to travel to any part of the United States or Europe, as nurse or to attend an invalid lady; is kind and obliging, and highly recommended. Call for two days at No. 171 East 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress. Would have no objection to do the [illegible] work of a small family. Is a good [illegible]; can produce the best of City reference. Apply [illegible]-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a respectable young man. Has [illegible] experience. Can give good reference. [illegible] 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts., or at [illegible] corner of University-place and 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as [illegible] and assist in [illegible], or would [illegible] and do washing and ironing, with [illegible]. Inquire for two days at No. 11 [illegible] the Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can be seen at No. 2[illegible] 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., second floor, front room. The best of City reference given.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment on a farm; understands all kinds of farm-work; is a first-rate teamster. No objection to any part of the country. Call, or address J. H., No. 331 [illegible], for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND [illegible], by a respectable girl, a native of the West [illegible]; can tend an infant from its birth, and do chamberwork, if required; understands the duties of housekeeper. Call at No. 444 6th-av., corner 27th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant girl to take care of children and sew, or [illegible] chambermaid and assist in washing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call at or address No. 2[illegible] East [illegible]-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of [illegible]; has no objection to do light chamber-work. Good City references can be seen at No. 81 West [illegible]-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 146 West 20th-st., near 8th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as laundress or chambermaid, and to do fine washing; does up muslins in the neatest style. Best City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 1[illegible] East 13th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-rate cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 228 East [illegible]-st.; has the best of City reference; can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, HONest man, with undoubted reference, in City or country; can do all kinds of farm-work; understands well the management of horses or cattle; wages is no consideration for the Winter months. Apply at No. 3[illegible] Bowery for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTANT young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; [illegible] as chambermaid and waiter, or laundress; one as nurse and seamstress; also, by three very nice colored young women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, in a private family, or would assist in washing and ironing. Good City reference. Apply at No. 85 East 16th-st., in the fancy store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF EXPERIENCE, a situation, in a gentleman's family, as butler, or head servant. The best City reference. Address J. O. H., No. 574 Broadway, corner 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE person as cook; has no objection to assist in washing; the best City references given. Call at No. 92 West 17th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse. Can be seen at her present situation for three days. Apply at No. 55 West 19th-st. Best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class waiter; will do chamberwork or take care of children. Unexceptionable references from her last place. Call or address No. 102 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF SOME EXPERIENCE in the hardware business wishes a situation. Salary not so much an object as a desirable place. Undoubted references given. Address VAN, Times office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS AN EXPERIENCED nurse and seamstress, by a very competent girl, who can tend an infant from its birth; would travel with a lady. Call at No. 141 Amity-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE [illegible] woman wants a child to nurse at her residence; can give excellent reference. Apply at No. 6[illegible] Washington-st., up stairs, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady, to do general housework, and plain cook in a private family. Apply at No. 249 in West 26th-st., in back basement, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and seamstress, understands all kinds of embroidery, or chambermaid; is a short time in this country. Apply, for two days, at No. 2[illegible] East [illegible]-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERman girl, as chambermaid, or to take care of children, in a private family. Apply at No. 84 Elizabeth-st., 3d story.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman, as cook; is a good baker, and thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen for three days. Call at No. 127 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and waiter in a private family. Call, for 2 days, at No. 200 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND [illegible], by a very competent girl, who can tend an infant from its birth; would travel with a lady; has [illegible]. Call at No. 141 Amity-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as laundress, who is every way competent [illegible]. Call at, or address No. [illegible], third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A REspectable Protestant girl, with good City reference. Inquire for two days, at No. [illegible].

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIENCED [illegible] recommended Protestant servant; is a [illegible] her duties as thorough cook and laundress; takes pride in keeping her kitchen as it should be. Any lady in want of a prudent, trustworthy and first-class servant, who will study her employer's interest, apply for A. M., at No. 10 Tillary-st., near [illegible]-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN INDUSTRIOUS, [illegible] girl, either for general housework, chamber work, waiting or children's nurse; as her reference for 2 years will substantiate, a girl of good moral character, perfectly honest and always obliging and respectful, and considered by her former employer (who was very particular) an invaluable servant. Apply for JULIA, at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do chamberwork and waiting; willing to assist in washing, ironing and willing to make herself generally useful. Wages not so much of an object as a comfortable home. Good City reference given. Call at No. 125 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth. Has no objection to a short distance in the country. Has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 52d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid, or as waitress in a private family; has best of City references. Apply at No. 96 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, 1st floor. Can be seen till suited.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION, as chambermaid and plain sewer; has no objection to assist in the care of children. Call at No. 107 East 18th-st., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook; understands her business well; City reference given as to character and ability. Call for two days at No. 121 Christie-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a first-rate cook and an excellent washer and ironer; understands her business pretty well; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 219 East 12th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment on a farm; understands all kinds of farm-work, is a first-rate teamster, no objection to any part of the country. Call, or address J. H., No. 331 Greenwich-st., for three days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable young women; one is a first-rate cook, understands baking and pastry; the other to do chamberwork and sewing. Can be seen at No. 198, corner 15th-st. and 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERIcan girl, as chambermaid and to do general housework in a small private family. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 24 Ludlow-st., room 12, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse, or to do the chamberwork and waiting of a small family. Apply at No. 112 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT YOUNG girl, as chambermaid or waitress; has excellent reference. Apply at her present employer's, No. 41 West 33d-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as waiter in a private family. Can produce good City reference. Call at No. 811 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A LAWYER'S OFfice, by a man who writes a good hand, and has been in one before. Address T. S., Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A HARDWARE SALESMAN, WHO can influence New-York and near-by trade. To such, a liberal salary will be given. Address MERCHANT, office of this paper.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS IN A PRIVATE family; one for cooking, the other for chamber work. None but Protestants need call. Inquire at No. 128 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK, WASH AND iron; none but Protestants, and such as can bring good reference, may apply after 9 A. M., at No. 115 East 17th-st.

HOMES FOR THE HOMELESS—PLENTY FOR THE DESTITUTE.—Through the indefatigable exertions of VERE FOSTER, Esq., on behalf of the WOMAN'S PROTECTIVE EMIGRANT SOCIETY, homes and employment have been provided in Illinois and Indiana for between 600 and 700 working women. Had the Society funds wherewith to defray the cost of transportation, these persons could at once be sent from our thronged streets, which they traverse day after day, looking for work, to independence and respectability.

Men and women of New-York! Shall we ask in vain for the means of doing this humane, economical, and just thing? Consider well that each day of grinding want, unrelieved, adds its victims to swell the crowd of wretched outcasts, and answer promptly and emphatically NO! by liberal donations to the Treasurer, H. J. FAIRCHILD, No. 119 Broadway; the Secretary, at the Office of the Society, National Hall, No. 29 Canal-st.; or to any of the following gentlemen, who will gladly act as receivers of your timely bounty, viz.: JAMES BOORMAN, No. 30 Broadway; WILSON G. HUNT, No. 36 Park-place; PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip; HORACE GREELEY, Tribune Buildings; Dr. L. T. WARNER, No. 49 Lafayette-place; R. W. HEURTLEY, No. 2 Bowling Green; G. H. JONES, No. 134 William-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITHout children, or party of gentlemen, may find large parlors on first floor, unfurnished, or two very handsome parlors, furnished, with entire use of range for cooking, in a small private family. Good for Doctor or Dentist. Apply at No. 96 4th-av. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND bedroom to let in a first-class private house, with board, gas, fire, and dinner at 6, at No. 243 State-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family by applying at No. 414 Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with a sitting-room and two bedrooms communicating, on the third floor, with grates, gas, &c., at No. 48 East 18th-st., near Union-square.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A GENtleman and wife, may obtain a pleasant room, with board, at No. 142 McDougal-st., corner of Amity. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway for gentlemen and their wives, and for single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A HANDSOME front room on the second floor, suitable for two gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, with board, can be obtained at No. 348 Henry-st., corner of Congress-st., within five minutes' walk of the South or Wall-st. ferry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms. N. B.—Partial board for gentlemen. Apply at No. 145 Lawrence-st. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN.—THE ADVERTIser having taken two little girls to board and educate, would like to meet with a few more. The best of care will be taken of them. Good reference given. Address TEACHER, Middletown Point, N. J.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FURNISHED rooms, with good board, in a first-class house, can be had by applying at Dr. ADAMS', No. 141 Amity-st., between Henry and Clinton sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW DESIRable rooms for single gentlemen or families, at No. 98 Clark-st., next to the Church; convenient to the cars and ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO. 67 CONCORD-st., a convenient and pleasant location; rooms for a gentleman and wife, or single persons; house first-class; dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily, having three spare rooms, can accommodate a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 11 Tillary-st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE CHRISTIAN FAMILY, in a house with modern improvements, located between 4th-st., Clinton-place, Broadway and 6th-av., one single room for an elderly gentleman, and one double room for two young men, with breakfast and tea; prices must be reasonable, and accommodations good; on the Sabbath breakfast to be not later than 8, and dinner than 1 o'clock. References exchanged. Address Box No. 3 241 General Post-Office.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—THE SECOND FLOOR, consisting of three rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, to let to parties wishing a quiet home in a genteel neighborhood. Location near the Wall-st. and South Ferries, Brooklyn. Address QUIET HOME, Brooklyn Post-Office.

WM. C. GREENE'S TEMPERANCE DINING ROOM—No. 124 Chambers-st., New-York; furnished rooms to let by the day or week. Meals at all hours of the day.

BOARDERS WANTED.—SINGLE GENTLEmen and clerks, desiring a pleasant home and partial board, can be pleasantly accommodated by a Presbyterian family at No. 3 Beerman-place, West 23d-st., first brownstone house in the row adjoining 8th-av.

TO LET, WITH BOARD, DESIRABLE rooms, to single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, at No. 201 West 14th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

FURS.

FOUR DAYS MORE

Will close out the entire stock of JOHN N. GENIN'S FURS, at his fur emporium, No. [illegible] Broadway.

Purchasers wishing great bargains in choice furs will do well to avail themselves of this, the last opportunity.

A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The Youth's Chemical Cabinet, containing apparatus and chemicals, with instructions to perform upwards of 100 interesting experiments. Price $5. For sale by JOHN PYLE, No. 1[illegible] John-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter [illegible], Laws of 1857, and the resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, at 12 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of February next.

	Penalty in Bond.
The Chemung Canal and Feeder	$8,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal	5,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.
SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.
There are no boats or tools on this section.
CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.
In charge of B. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe, $1	$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fillers, 94c.	3 94
30 Picks, $22; 2 Plows, $7	29 50
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 State Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
10 Scythes, $7 50; 5 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
3 Scrapers, $15; 153 Shovels, $133 87	148 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	30 00
Total	$950 56

In charge of W. L. KIDDER, Resident Engineer.

12,200 feet Hemlock Plank	$86 50
2,573 feet B. M. Hemlock Timber	26 01
7,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 13
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
3 Axes, $3 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6	15 50
4 Crow Bars, $5; 3 Chains, $9; 1 Chisel, 25c.	14 25
7 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2 50	3 50
5 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Maul and Beetle, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks, $65; 6 Padlocks, $1 50	66 50
56 Picks, $50 75; 23 Pike Poles, $1 50; 2 Plows, $9	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
356 Shovels, $247 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 75c.	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $325 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50	333 12
1 Brace and 2 Bitts, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $3 50	4 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collars, $3	25 00
9 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c.	26 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c.	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00
	$1,531 17
Total	$2,481 73

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Dec. 29, 1857.

HENRY FITZHUGH, SAMUEL S. WHALLON, CHARLES H. SHERRILL, Canal Commissioners.
S. SEYMOUR, State Eng. and Surveyor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 ELIZABETH-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:

Albany-st., No. 20—Amos-st., No. 100—Ann-st., Nos. 46, 74—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 94, 98, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 243—Bowery No. 119—Beekman-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 256, 374 (rear) 377, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts.—Catharine-st., Nos. 28, 28½—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, 106—Cherry-st., No. 147—Courtlandt-st., No. 19—Chambers-st., Nos. 84, 114—Duane-st., Nos. 6, 119, 142, 144—East Broadway, No. 76—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 123, 132—Eighth-st., Nos. 327, 329—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 221, 223, 257, 259, 261—East Thirteenth-st., No. 215—East Fourteenth-st., five five story brown-stone dwellings, near Third-av.—East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244, 246—East Nineteenth-st., No. 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 250—Forsyth-st., No. 156—Fifth-st., No. 315—Greenwich-st., Nos. 29, 36, 52, 63, 67, 79, 101, 113, 164, 179—Howard-st., Nos. 39, 41—Horatio-st., No. 130—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 136, 138, 140—Lewis-st., No. 225—Liberty-st., No. 142—Market-st., northeast corner of Water—Mercer-st., No. 107—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 216, 218, 258, 292, 293—Nassau-st., Nos. 32, 34, 36—Ninth-st., Nos. 349, 351—Pearl-st., Nos. 340, 346, 390, 477—Peck-slip, Nos. 38, 40, 42—Pine-st., Nos. 26, 27—Pike-st., No. 21—Reade-st., Nos. 36, 61—Roosevelt-st., No. 34—South-st., Nos. 96, 116—Northwest corner South and James sts.—Spruce-st., Nos. 2, 4, 12—Twelfth-st., Nos. 434, 436—Water-st., Nos. 22, 142, 418—Washington-st., Nos. 3, 21, 23, 33, 35, 71, 87, 89, 102, 129, 160, 162, 179—Worth-st., Nos. 51, 52, 53—Wooster-st., No. 73—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.—Northeast corner West and Cedar-sts.—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 40, 71, 140—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 253—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 126, 152—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 131—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 63, 106—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 206, 208 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 234—Seventh-av., Nos. 424, 425, 426, 428, 430—Ninth-av., 519½—Northeast corner First-av., and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 93—Avenue C, Nos. 134, 136, 138—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av., Johnson & Green's Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st., and Broadway, marble saw mill.
HENRY H. HOWARD, Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT—No. 413 Broome st., corner of Elm-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.—A complaint book has been opened in the office of the Chief Clerk of this Board, and also at the office of the Deputy Superintendent, in Brooklyn, No. 6, basement of City Hall. Citizens of both cities are respectfully invited to communicate all violations of City ordinances that may come under their observation, to these offices, between whom there will be a daily interchange upon all matters requiring the attention of the Police.
GEORGE W. EMBREE, Chief Clerk.

SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1858, every third car from Peck-slip will go through to Yorkville and Harlem direct. These cars will be designated by sign boards marked "Yorkville and Harlem direct."

All cars leaving Harlem will go through to Peck-slip without change at 42d-st.

The Company feel assured that the above arrangement will be duly appreciated by the public.
E. S. DICKINSON, Superintendent.

WESTERN WISCONSIN MINING COMPANY.—A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Western Wisconsin Mining Company will be held at the Capital House in Madison, Wis., on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, 1858, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing five directors of said Company, and for the purpose of altering, amending or repealing the By-laws of said Company.
MOSES M. STRONG, President,
GEORGE W. STRONG, Secretary.
Being also Directors, and representing two-thirds of the stock of said Company.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD Co., SEC.'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 21, 1857.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at the Office of the Company, in the city of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1858. The Transfer books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 14, 1858.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, December, 1857.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 8th-av. and 49th-st., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1858.
The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
JOHN S. HUNT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN, STEAM & [illegible] Co., foot of East [illegible]-st.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the above Company will be held at their office, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1858, for the election of officers for the ensuing year. Poll will be open from [illegible] to 12 o'clock A. M.
By order. ALEX. MASTERTON, President.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SAYRE & CHURCH, OF SAN FRANCISCO, having, by an assignment, [illegible] the undersigned, PETER NAYLOR, given a preference in payments out of the assigned estate to [illegible] dollars drawn by SAYRE & CHURCH upon the American Exchange Bank [illegible] payable at the counter of that Bank or elsewhere [illegible] DRESEL & Co. upon the assignee [illegible] DRESEL & Co., notice is hereby given to the holders of all drafts so preferred that they are required to present such drafts for payment to the undersigned, at his office, No. 76 Sneed-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next; and that, in default of such presentment within that time, the holders of such drafts will, in pursuance of a provision to that effect contained in the said assignment, be liable to lose the benefit of the preference so provided for them. PETER NAYLOR, Assignee of SAYRE & CHURCH.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1858.

TO BUILDERS, &c.—PROPOSALS WILL BE received at No. 48 Murray-st. until the 19th inst. for the repairing of the School House in 24th-st., near 8th-av., which was damaged by fire on the night of the 4th inst.; also, for the repairing of the old and furnishing such amount of new furniture as may be required.

Specifications and all information as to the work may be had of A. MACVEY, No. 94 Crosby-st. By order of the Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—MR. JOHN A. C. GRAY THIS DAY retires from the firm of BAILEY, SOUTHARD & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The dry goods commission business will be continued from this date by the subscribers, under the same firm, BAILEY, SOUTHARD & CO.
MARCUS SPRING, (Of the late firm of Spring, Bradley & Ruffum.)
FLOYD BAILEY.
CHAS. H. SOUTHARD.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858. THOS. B. MUSGRAVE.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name, style and firm of CHARLES S. LITTLE & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent.
CHARLES S. LITTLE,
E. C. LITTLE,
J. CUSHING.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858. R. J. COOPER.

The undersigned will continue the hardware, cutlery, and edge tool business, at Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton street, under the same name and firm of CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO.
CHAS. S. LITTLE.
J. CUSHING.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 1, 1858.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the firm of HATCH, BAILEY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. S. N. BIERCE and L. A. OSBORN are the only persons authorized to settle the business of said firm.
O. L. HATCH, J. B. BAILEY,
L. A. OSBORN, S. N. BIERCE.
The undersigned will continue business at the old place of HATCH, BAILEY & CO., at No. 30 Beekman-st.
O. L. HATCH & CO.

DISSOLUTION.—THE AGENCY OF H. AITKEN & CO., Agents of the New-Jersey Zinc Co., ceases this day, by its own limitation. The business of the Agency will be settled by the officers of the Company.
H. AITKEN,
A. LE BARBIER.
The business of the New-Jersey Zinc Company will hereafter be transacted by the officers of the Company.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857. H. AITKEN, President.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between CHRISTOPHER C. POTTER and WARRELL SHATTUCK, under the name and firm of Potter & Shattuck, is dissolved.
WARRELL SHATTUCK.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm and style of CLAASSEN & WILKINSON, for the purpose of importing wines, &c., at No. 37 Beaver-st.
H. CLAASSEN,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1858. JAMES WILKINSON.

JOHN W. QUINCY HAVING ASSOCIATED with him Mr. GEORGE DAYTON, the business will be hereafter conducted under the firm of
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT MR. EDWARD KING is authorized to sign our firm name per procuration and to act for us.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1858.

NOTICE.—HENRY W. BELCHER HAS THIS DAY retired from the firm of SACKETT, BELCHER & Co.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.

BANK NOTICES.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S Bank for Savings have ordered that interest be paid on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, as follows: On sums of five hundred dollars and under at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 18th inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.
P. PERIT, President.
WM. NELSON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st. Moneys deposited on or before Monday, Jan. 11, will bear interest from Jan. 1, at the rate of 6 per cent. Interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 o'clock to 8 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, CHARLES MILES, } Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on sums from $5 to $500, inclusive, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All money deposited on or before the 9th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 P. M.
PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—All money deposited on or before Jan. 16, 1858, will draw interest from the 1st inst. The Bank is open for business on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

LITCHFIELD BANK, LITCHFIELD, CONN., Jan. 6, 1858.
THE NOTES OF THIS BANK ARE REdeemed at the Park Bank, New-York, at ¼ per cent. discount, the same as other New-England money.
J. G. BECKWITH, President.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 14th-st. and 8th-av., will allow 6 per cent. interest on all sums up to $1,000, inclusive. Open daily.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$20,000.—A MERCANTILE FIRM OF long standing and in good credit, about changing their business, are desirous of making an arrangement to secure the business of some retiring firm or of engaging the services of a competent party who can control a desirable business. The above amount will be furnished as permanent capital. Parties of respectability desirous of forming such an arrangement, will receive prompt attention by addressing MERCHANT, at the office of the Times, explaining the nature of the business they can control, which may consist of either of the leading mercantile pursuits of the City.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—$20,000 WORTH of valuable manufacturing property, for a stock of dry goods, or the larger part dry goods and the balance for boots and shoes, ready-made clothing, Yankee notions, blank books and stationery, or carpets and oilcloths, for which a good trade will be given and some cash paid. Said property is well located in this State, nearly new, and in complete running order, and is now in operation. Address L. W., Times Office.

FOR SALE.—A PRIVATE DAY SCHOOL IN THIS City for boys of the most respectable class, which is and has been for many years full, is for sale at a moderate price, the principal wishing to retire from the profession. Address C. R., Box No. 2,250 general Post-Office.

TO CAPITALISTS.—ANY PARTY WHO would like to realize a large fortune from a small outlay, in a perfectly legitimate transaction, can hear of a chance by addressing C. W., at the Times Office, stating where an interview can be had.

TO DAGUERRIAN ARTISTS.—FOR SALE—A Daguerrian and ambrotype gallery, doing a good business, in a flourishing village within a hundred miles of New-York. Direct to Box No. 75, Westchester, N. Y.

$500 CASH AND $5,000 REAL ESTATE —Wanted to exchange for Boots and Shoes or for Dry Goods. Address N. P., Times Office.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS COMPANY,
AND EXCHANGE DEALERS.
A JOINT-STOCK COMPANY.
CAPITAL $600,000.

Offices No. 82 Broadway, New-York; No. 40 Court-square, Boston; No. 400 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Expresses sent to California, Oregon and Sandwich Islands on 5th and 20th, and to Havana on 7th, 12th and 27th of each month.

Exchange for sale in sums to suit, on California, Oregon, Sandwich Islands, Havana, Boston, and Philadelphia.

NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA BOND-HOLDERS.—W. F. & Co. are now prepared to receive the old Bonds of the State of California, transport the same to Sacramento City, and procure new ones, in accordance with the act of April 28, 1857, and return same to this City.

ISLAND OF CUBA EXPRESS.—F. C. BOMBALIER & CO., Havana, proprietors, will forward freight and parcels to all parts of Cuba, by the U. S. Mail steamer CAHAWBA, on Jan. 12 inst. Freight must be delivered to us on the day before, with an invoice accompanying the same, for clearing at the Custom House. Collections attended to in all parts of Cuba. Drafts at sight in sums to suit, on Havana.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Agents, No. 82 Broadway.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM.
COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 1[illegible] and 1[illegible] Pearl-st., N. Y.
[illegible]
PRINTERS, [illegible] and STATIONERS.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style.
WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BROADWAY BANK, on Saturday, the 26th day of December, 1857.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,[illegible]
Overdrafts		[illegible]
Due from Banks		31,[illegible] 91
Due from Directors of the Bank	$149,[illegible] 74	
Real Estate		[illegible] 00
Specie		[illegible]
Cash Items, viz.: Checks in Exchange, &c.		[illegible]
Bills of Solvent Banks		30,121 00
Stocks		260,460 00
Expense Account		22,[illegible] 45
Total		$2,930,[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$1,000,000 00
Circulation Registered	$242,300	
Less Notes on hand	20,747—	221,553 00
Profits		245,822 07
Due to Banks		82,[illegible] 00
Due Depositors, on demand		1,380,714 66
Amount due, not included under either of the above heads—Unpaid Dividends		477 00
Total		$2,930,098 23

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—FRANCIS A. PALMER, President, and JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier, of the BROADWAY BANK, a Banking Institution located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 26th day of December, in the year 1857, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid. (Signed.) F. A. PALMER, President,
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 8th day of January, 1858. (Signed.)
MATTS. BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, on Saturday, the 26th day of December, 1857.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$187,731 88
Overdrafts	1,562 66
Due from Banks	12,387 38
Due from the Directors of the Bank	13,838 28
Real Estate	21,841 77
Specie	16,423 39
Cash Items, viz.: Checks of other Banks	31,342 69
Stocks	156,114 26
Bills of Solvent Banks	6,303 00
Loss and Expense Account	5,015 31
Total	$439,328 2[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$173,300 00
Circulation Registered	$123,906	
Less Notes on hand	39,553—	84,353 00
Profits		10,387 60
Due to Banks		1 61
Due Depositors, on demand		170,816 05
Amount due, not included under either of the above heads, Unpaid Dividends		470 00
Total		$439,328 2[illegible]

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—I, RICH'D WILLIAMSON, President, and JOSEPH H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, an Associated Bank, located and doing business at New York City in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 26th day of December, 1857, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
R. WILLIAMSON, President,
JOSEPH H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 11th day of January, 1858.
RICHARD KELLY, Commissioner of Deeds.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE PARK BANK, on Saturday, the 26th day of December, 1857.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$2,798,277 30
Overdrafts	8,677 34
Due from Banks	63,699 43
Due from Directors of the Bank	270,569 06
Real Estate	133,296 28
Specie	480,707 06
Cash Items, viz: Checks & Notes of City B'ks	198,401 43
Stocks	231,800 00
Loss and Expense Account	51,283 20
Total	$3,963,842 63

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$2,000,000 00
Circulation Registered	$200,000	
Less Notes on hand	49,956—	150,044 00
Profits		167,162 85
Due to Banks		486,662 36
Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks		16,571 74
Due to Treasurer of the State of New-York		10,115 21
Due to Depositors on Demand		1,132,666 65
Dividends Unpaid		620 00
Total		$3,963,842 63

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—REUBEN W. HOWES, President, and CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, a bank located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn or affirmed, each for himself saith that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of said Bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 26th day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
R. W. HOWES, President.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by Reuben W. Howes, and affirmed by Charles A. Macy, the 11th day of January, 1858.
WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE PACIFIC BANK, on Saturday, the 26th day of December, 1857.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$807,351 55
Due from Banks		3,295 09
Due from the Directors of the Bank	$75,157 08	
Real Estate		7,500 00
Specie		146,974 37
Cash Items, viz.: Checks of City Banks		102,796 50
Bills of City Banks		12,363 00
Stocks		153,282 56
Loss and Expense account		476 74
Total		$1,204,029 81

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$422,700 00
Circulation Registered	$142 006	
Less Notes on hand	11,438—	130,568 00
Profits		60,043 54
Due Depositors on Demand		587,467 27
Unpaid Dividends		32 51
Total		$1,204,029 81

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—JACOB CAMPBELL, JR., President, and ROBERT BUCK Cashier, of the PACIFIC BANK, a Bank located and doing business at the City of New-York, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of said Bank, before the transaction of any business, on the morning of Saturday, the 26th day of December, in the year 1857, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
J. CAMPBELL, JR., President.
ROBERT BUCK, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 11th day of January, 1858.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS.—The undersigned Commissioner of the Sinking Fund of the city of St. Louis, invites proposals from holders of bonds of the city of St. Louis, for the redemption of such bonds. Proposals to be for any number of bonds not exceeding $75,000. On account of the sinking fund I have at all times money with which I am prepared to purchase St. Louis bonds. Where bids are accepted the bonds will be received and paid for at the Bank of Commerce, New-York. Address by mail, F. A. DICK, Fund Commissioner of the City of St. Louis.

$250,000 ST. LOUIS COUNTY ANTICIPATION TAX BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the above Bonds, payable in 1861 to 1864, bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually. Said Bonds are issued in anticipation of a special tax to meet the same, ordered by the Legislature of Missouri, and are similar to $1,200,000 issued by said county in 1856, all of which have been paid except $300,000 due 1st January next. E. D. MORGAN & CO.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 88 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, DEC. 31, 1857.—The semi-annual interest on the Convertible Bonds of this Company, due on Jan. 1, will be paid on the presentation of the Coupons at the office of this Company, on and after Jan. 2, 1858.

The Books for the Transfer of Stock will be closed from this date to Jan. 18, 1858, inclusive. By order of the Board. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons of the Bonds of this Company, due Jan. 10, will be paid at the Mechanics' Bank. The Coupons of the Bonds of the Railroad Bridge Company, due Jan. 16, will be paid at the Corn Exchange Bank.

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE MARKET BANK, on Saturday, the 26th day of December, 1857.

RESOURCES:

Loans and Discounts		$2,[illegible]
Overdrafts		[illegible]
Due from Banks		[illegible]
Due from the Directors of the Bank	$1[illegible]	
Real Estate		[illegible]
Specie		[illegible]
Cash Items, viz.: Principally Checks on other Banks		[illegible]
Stocks, $[illegible]; Promissory Notes, $—		[illegible]
Bonds and Mortgages		[illegible]
Bills of Solvent Banks		[illegible]
Loss and Expense Account		[illegible]
Total		$2,1[illegible]

LIABILITIES:

Capital		$1,[illegible]
Circulation Registered	$[illegible]	
Less Notes on hand	[illegible]—	[illegible]
Profits		[illegible]
Due to Banks		[illegible]
Due to individuals and corporations other than Banks		[illegible]
Due Depositors, on demand		[illegible]
Amount due, not included under either of the above heads, unpaid dividends		[illegible]
Total		$[illegible]

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—RICHARD S. WILLIAMS, President, and ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, a Banking Association located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally affirmed, each for himself saith that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 26th day of December, 1857, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
RICHARD S. WILLIAMS, President.
ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and affirmed by both deponents, the 9th day of January, 1858. T. B. WAKEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
NO. 112 FRANKLIN-ST., NEW-YORK.
The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public at large that he is now prepared to take charge of all kinds of property, PURCHASING, SELLING AND LEASING REAL ESTATE, Renting and Letting Stores, Dwellings, Collecting Rents, Bills, &c. Particular attention given in keeping stores and dwellings in proper repair. All business thankfully received and attended to with dispatch. JAMES L. WAUGH.

SCRANTON COAL AND LAND CO.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. [illegible], at 1 o'clock P.M. D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

$40,000 IN ONE SUM AND $25,000 IN smaller sums, to loan on bond and mortgage on improved City property worth double the amount asked. Inquire of A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE CLEVELAND and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid from and after the 1st of January, 1858, at the Corn Exchange Bank. J. B. WARING, President.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their

NEW OFFICE, No. 19 WALL-ST.,
on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Sec'y.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1858.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, (Ocean Bank Building,) corner of Fulton and Greenwich sts.—New-York, Jan. 4, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT., payable on and after SATURDAY, Jan. 9, 1858. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE—CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Dec. 24, 1857.—A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent has been declared from the net earnings of this Company for six months ending Dec. 31, payable to the Stockholders respectively on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the Phenix Bank, New-York. Transfer books will be closed from Jan. 20 to Feb. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.
T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1857.
BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. (3½), payable on and after Jan. 2, 1858.
The transfer books will be closed until 4th of January.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 88 Wall-st.—New-York, Jan. 4, 1858.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six (6) per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for six months ending Dec. 31, 1857, payable on and after the 16th inst.
AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NEWTON COPper-faced Type Company, No. 14 Frankfort-st. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th inst. By order of the Board. SAMUEL ORCHARD, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1858.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY FIRE INS. CO., BROOKLYN, E. D., Jan. 5, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 8th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board. H. GIROUX, Secretary.

PARK BANK DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after the 11th of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 4th to the 11th January.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings,) New-York.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS this day declared a dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, No. 10 Court-st., cor. Remsen. BROOKLYN, Jan. 4, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF ten (10) per cent. will be paid the stockholders of this Company on demand. A. J. BERKMAN, Secretary.

MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Jan. 9, next. By order. R. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, Jan. 2, 1858.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Sec.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.—THE Directors of this institution have declared a dividend of five per cent. for the current six months, payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on and after Tuesday, Jan. 12.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—THE DIRECTORS of this institution have declared a dividend of (5) five per cent. for the current six months, payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America on and after Tuesday, Jan. 12.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Dividend, New-York, Jan. 7, 1858. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand. JAS. R. AMES, JR., Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY —New-York, Jan. 2, 1858.—A semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. on the capital stock, has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order.
ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.

MERCANTILE BANK.—A DIVIDEND OF five per cent on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on the 18th inst.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1858. F. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

STATIONERY.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. [illegible] Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

WRITING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c.

Cash paid for rags and paper shavings.

1858.—BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, PRINTING.—At No. [illegible] Maiden-lane, [illegible] the largest assortment at very low prices [illegible] Books made to pattern. [illegible] and lithographic work. Diaries [illegible] 1858, all styles. Orders solicited. FRANCIS [illegible]

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—[illegible] to customers the same [illegible] work of any [illegible], at the shortest [illegible].

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

[illegible]

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$8,910,488 [illegible]
Average amount of Specie....2,135,990 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....180,972 00
Average amount of Deposits....5,167,125 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. Murray, Assistant Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. MURRAY, Asst. Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$678,372 00
Average amount of Specie....96,702 00
Average amount of Circulation....91,832 00
Average amount of Deposits....282,288 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. Tooker, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
Thos. L. Thornell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$460,243 00
Average amount of Specie....43,451 00
Average amount of Circulation....88,991 00
Average amount of Deposits....300,765 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George D. Arthur, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$4,686,706 23
Average amount of Specie....2,434,744 63
Notes Late Bank of America....$23,556 }
Average amount of Circulation....$51,497 } 75,053 00
Average amount of Deposits....5,203,610 77
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. L. Jenkins, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$10,734,956 60
Average amount of Specie....3,959,471 05
Average amount of Circulation....1,975 00
Average amount of Deposits....3,422,403 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Henry F. Vail, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$876,010 61
Average amount of Specie....288,743 15
Average amount of Circulation....55,196 [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....853,010 72
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George Ellis, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$3,232,792 32
Average amount of Specie....855,670 30
Average amount of Circulation....332,946 00
Average amount of Deposits....2,417,024 96
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. B. Meeker, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
Thomas [illegible], Justice First District Court.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,876,978 05
Average amount of Specie....367,676 63
Average amount of Circulation....80,594 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,380,033 19
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Isaac Seymour, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$3,367,361 94
Average amount of Specie....327,871 41
Average amount of Circulation....172,396 00
Average amount of Deposits....2,830,921 70
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Lowry, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$3,193,575 94
Average amount of Specie....1,187,616 39
Average amount of Circulation....317,615 00
Average amount of Deposits....2,867,918 19
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George W. Duer, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. DUER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
A. C. Graham, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,851,928 24
Average amount of Specie....465,269 05
Average amount of Circulation....232,790 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,470,918 03
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John L. Everett, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN L. EVERETT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
Mathias Banta, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....29,1[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....82,161 00
Average amount of Deposits....156,650 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. Eldredge, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
E. Stephenson, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,288,428 02
Average amount of Specie....247,755 39
Average amount of Circulation....179,740 00
Average amount of Deposits....817,530 12
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Benedict Lewis, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
George G. Taylor, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$400,061 29
Average amount of Specie....61,639 67
Average amount of Circulation....81,274 00
Average amount of Deposits....201,583 70
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. Schreiner, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
Calvin Smith, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,575,334 66
Average amount of Specie....572,018 00
Average amount of Circulation....249,799 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,677,416 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. Williams, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
Wm. M. Weaver, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$545,256 00
Average amount of Specie....133,687 49
Average amount of Circulation....147,683 00
Average amount of Deposits....426,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. Comstock, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
A. N. Eagleson, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,880,961 [illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....1,581,441 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robt. Strong, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. STRONG, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
W. O. Mumford, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$3,763,559 [illegible]
Average amount of Specie....787,929 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....86,820 00
Average amount of Deposits....2,107,961 71
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. W. Talman, Acting Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,389,669 78
Average amount of Specie....391,041 43
Average amount of Circulation....119,845 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,126,765 09
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. Platt, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 11th day of January, 1858.
Andrew Kohler, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,416,984 06
Average amount of Specie....308,296 14
Average amount of Circulation....107,451 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,211,073 31
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. M. Buchanan, Assistant Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. M. BUCHANAN, Asst. Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$301,167 54
Average amount of Specie....174,679 31
Average amount of Circulation....101,686 00
Average amount of Deposits....471,268 95
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William Hawes, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of January, 1858.
Jas. Harrison, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,167,422 53
Average amount of Specie....190,235 04
Average amount of Circulation....84,767 00
Average amount of Deposits....595,660 52
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. H. Johnson, President of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. H. JOHNSON, President.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
W. O. Mumford, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,036,245 76
Average amount of Specie....261,709 01
Average amount of Circulation....142,633 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,071,600 60
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James Buell, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
Thos. L. Thornell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday Jan. 9, 1858:
Average amounts of Loans and Discounts....$669,224 04
Average amount of Specie....138,693 55
Average amount of Circulation....85,316 00
Average amount of Deposits....554,761 99
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Daniel V. H. Bertholf, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
Jno. Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,674,124 00
Average amount of Specie....502,071 13
Average amount of Circulation....263,613 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,383,267 03
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. H. Macy, President of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. H. MACY, President.
Affirmed before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$4,307,978 59
Average amount of Specie....1,115,732 42
Average amount of Circulation....302,670 66
Average amount of Deposits....3,330,036 15
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James M. Morrison, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$727,727 36
Average amount of Specie....133,330 14
Average amount of Circulation....94,775 00
Average amount of Deposits....400,031 60
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. Beach, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,361,822 03
Average amount of Specie....232,760 87
Average amount of Circulation....157,921 00
Average amount of Deposits....860,316 51
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robt. H. Haydock, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$3,439,113 23
Average amount of Specie....820,325 05
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of the late Mechanics' Bank....318,729 60
Average amount of Deposits....2,876,870 35
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Gideon De Angelis, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$621,683 26
Average amount of Specie....94,776 57
Average amount of Circulation....95,150 00
Average amount of Deposits....367,064 59
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George W. Youle, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
John M. Devoy, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,961,408 76
Average amount of Specie....426,207 13
Average amount of Circulation....85,752 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,572,424 22
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Blake, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. BLAKE, Cash'r.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
C. B. Wheeler, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,419,331 94
*Average amount of Specie....2,070,553 62
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank....223,416 56
Average amount of Deposits....3,963,116 67
* Under this head are included Coin, Bullion, Clearing-House and Mint Certificates.
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Augustus E. Silliman, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,620,965 22
Average amount of Specie....441,195 46
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank....109,384 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,046,239 34
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Oakley, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
John Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$6,062,348 [illegible]
Average amount of Specie....1,150,134 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....308,792 00
Average amount of Deposits....4,749,678 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George I. Seney, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,143,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....109,702 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....90,789 00
Average amount of Deposits....716,475 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. Harris, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
J. Van Nambe, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,868,426 26
Average amount of Specie....455,543 25
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank....80,092 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,313,366 60
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. Tappen, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$273,819 08
Average amount of Specie....34,911 51
Average amount of Circulation....80,521 00
Average amount of Deposits....164,933 60
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. Masterton, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
J. H. Wyckoff, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$349,169 33
Average amount of Specie....57,413 73
Average amount of Circulation....46,887 00
Average amount of Deposits....110,907 28
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Frederick T. Hayes, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
A. C. Anderson, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$246,410 34
Average amount of Specie....31,399 10
Average amount of Circulation....96,964 00
Average amount of Deposits....206,312 98
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. Halstead, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
Jno. Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday Jan. 9, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,180,390 60
Average amount of Specie....215,673 11
Average amount of Circulation....84,673 00
Average amount of Deposits....750,747 86
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Parker Handy, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
Jno. Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$415,630 27
Average amount of Specie....131,545 79
Average amount of Circulation....94,304 00
Average amount of Deposits....292,111 76
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Washington A. Hall, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
E. J. McPherson, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$806,966 22
Average amount of Specie....193,591 49
Average amount of Circulation....120,221 00
Average amount of Deposits....635,941 69
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert Buck, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
ROBERT BUCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
Wm. Lee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,739,684 60
Average amount of Specie....641,658 18
Average amount of Circulation....154,714 00
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Charles A. Macy, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
Wm. M. Weaver, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$470,660 57
Average amount of Specie....125,433 87
Average amount of Circulation....87,769 00
Average amount of Deposits....354,066 94
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Godfrey W. Leake, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
Edward P. Clark, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,831,568 12
Average amount of Specie....981,251 59
Average amount of Circulation....87,428 00
Average amount of Deposits....2,471,768 20
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Peter M. Bryson, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
Thos. S. Sommers, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$817,449 31
Average amount of Specie....162,195 65
Average amount of Circulation....98,053 00
Average amount of Deposits....468,044 29
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Arch'd Parkhurst, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
Jas. Hillyer, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$890,575 05
Average amount of Specie....288,266 66
Average amount of Circulation....138,373 00
Average amount of Deposits....566,903 22
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Alfred S. Fraser, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,587,222 00
Average amount of Specie....1,818,088 00
Average amount of Circulation....104,053 00
Average amount of Deposits....2,095,000 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. Kissam, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
Samuel P. Bell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,082,270 69
Average amount of Specie....137,304 48
Average amount of Circulation....231,726 00
Average amount of Deposits....600,504 84
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Richard Berry, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
E. B. Fellows, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,627,819 [illegible]
Average amount of Specie....711,187 46
Average amount of Circulation....182,026 00
Average amount of Deposits....2,155,237 76
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. Arthur, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND HARNESS. ONE brown mare, 15½ hands high, one roan horse, 16 do.; both splendid road horses, warranted sound and kind; also, a light pole wagon, a skeleton do., but little used, together with a fine coach harness; will be sold low. Apply at the Metropolitan stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.—A splendid assortment of every description of Carriage for sale, at invoice prices. Also, a very superior lot of Portland Sleighs will be sold low. Apply at the Carriage Repository, 564 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled, solid oak and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of these cheap and fashionable styles of Bedroom Furniture will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 363 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$130
Second Cabin Passage....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$110
Second Cabin Passage....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 2.
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wed'day, Jan. 6, 1858.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wed'y, Jan. 13, 1858.
AFRICA, Shann, leaves N. York Wednes'y, Jan. 20, 1858.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. Oliver Eldridge.
The BALTIC, Capt. Joseph Comstock.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. James West.
These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16......1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3......1858
Saturday, Feb. 13......1858	Wednesday, March 3......1858
Saturday, March 13......1858	Wednesday, March 31......1858
Saturday, April 10......1858	Wednesday, April 28......1858
Saturday, April 24......1858	Wednesday, May 12......1858
Saturday, May 8......1858	Wednesday, May 26......1858
Saturday, May 22......1858	Wednesday, June 9......1858
Saturday, June 5......1858	Wednesday, June 23......1858
Saturday, June 19......1858	Wednesday, July 3......1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.
First Cabin....$80 | Second Cabin..$50 | Third Class....$30
In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. Ludlow, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. Lefevre, to sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton and New-York.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
Ariel, Jan. 24.	Feb. 20.	Feb. 24.
North Star, Feb. 20.	March 20.	March 24.

The steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Steamship BALTIC, J. J. Comstock, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.
For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.
Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-office; any others will be returned.
NOTICE—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, William Cumming, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, Robert Craig, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, John Duncan, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:
FROM NEW-YORK. FROM GLASGOW.
New-York, Saturday, Jan. 16, 12 noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA.—Consignees are informed that the AFRICA will commence discharging on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 13th inst. All goods for which permits are not received will be sent to the bonded warehouse, Jersey City, and be subject to storage. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, Nov. 9, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:
Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, every day.
These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858.
Trains leave Dépôt corner White and Centre sts., New-York, at 9¼ A. M.—Mail for Albany, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.
3:20 P. M., Express for Albany, stopping at principal stations only.
6¼ P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.
Trains leave Dépôt corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at 8¼ A. M., for Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.
11½ A. M.—White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.
2¼ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.
3 P. M.—Millerton, stopping at Williams Bridge and all intermediate stations north.
4 P. M.—Croton Falls, stopping at all intermediate stations.
5¼ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.
Returning, trains leave Albany for New-York, at 7¼ A. M.—Mail stopping at all stations above and at Williams Bridge.
3¾ P. M.—Express, stopping at principal stations only.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 26, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 4 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From Dec. 2, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. as follows: Express trains 6¼ and 11¼ A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Poughkeepsie trains at 8¼ A. M. and 3¼ P. M.; Peekskill freight train at 1½ P. M. from 31st-st. only, and passenger train at 5¼ P. M. from Chambers-st. Sing Sing train at 4 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Christopher and 30th-st. Stations only. Trains for New-York leave Troy 6:15 A. M., 12:35 and 6:15 P. M., and East Albany at 6:25 A. M., 12:45 and 5:25 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 20 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. Isaac Crowell, will leave for Savannah on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.
Steamers for Florida connect with the above, and leave on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

STEAMBOATS.

HUDSON RIVER OPEN.—TO FREIGHTERS AND PASSENGERS FOR ALBANY.—Fare $1. The celebrated ice steamer HERO, Capt. J. W. Hancox, will leave the Pier foot of Robinson-st., TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 12, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
GEO. T. STANLEY,
At the Office on the Dock.

NOTICE.—A. CORROYER, OF THE HOUSE OF BOGER, FILS & CO., and till the 31 instant having the sole management and control of the American branch of said House, requests all parties who have had dealings with him as the manager of said House at New-York, to address all communications respecting said business or dealings, to him, at the Stevens House, New-York, for one year from Jan. 2, instant.
A. CORROYER.
New-York, Jan. 6, 1858.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
The superior anti-septic and restorative properties of this invaluable preparation render it a safe and certain cure in cases of Scrofula, Liver complaint, Dyspeptic and numerous ulcerous and eruptive diseases. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.
For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.
If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?
The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.
With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.
If you are suffering from any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.
Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.
Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.
Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.
Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.
Cures guaranteed.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—From the earliest ages stimulants have been resorted to as a means of reviving the energies of Nature. Of this fact, both sacred and profane history assure us. But the great difficulty has been to find an exhilarant which would produce the desired effect *continuously*, and entail no subsequent depression. This grand desideratum, sought for by every physician from the time of Galen to the present day, *is accomplished at last!* The LUCINA CORDIAL restores and permanently invigorates the broken-down system; nay, more, it replaces natural weakness with energy and strength. The desponding it revives, the feeble it endows with vigor; and the cheerfulness and strength which it restores or creates, it also preserves. To the sickly wife it imparts that degree of vital force necessary to the crowning joy and great object of matrimony. To the debilitated husband it gives the nervous and muscular energy which characterizes manhood. In all cases of nervous diseases, low spirits, indigestion, liver complaint, indisposition to mental exertion, lassitude, emaciation, impotence, &c.—in fact, in all complaints, acute and chronic, which depress and weigh down the mind and body, it is an absolute, infallible specific. Ladies of delicate constitution, subject to those derangements peculiar to the feeble of their sex, will obtain immediate relief from its use.
Persons wishing the Lucina Cordial, by sending a remittance to Dr. MAGNIN, No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York, or to E. FLINT, druggist, corner of 9th-av., and 20th-st., can have it safely packed and sent to any part of the world. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Separate consulting rooms.
Dr. WATSON'S NEW WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms—Spermatorrhoea, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1. No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

BUY OF DR. LARMONT HIS PARIS AND London Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 400 pages, profusely illustrated, $1, corner of Spring and Mercer-sts., opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, before you marry or adopt any treatment for sexual debility or disease, as it informs of all the remedies and a certain mode of cure. Office hours for treatment, 9 to 3, and 6 to 8.

BUY OF DR. LARMONT HIS PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—400 pages, profusely illustrated, $1; No. 82 Mercer-st., opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, before you marry or adopt any treatment for sexual debility or disease, as it informs you of all the remedies and a certain mode of cure. Treatment, 9 to 3, and 6 to 8 P. M.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise; offices No. 784 Broadway, corner 10th-st. By early application, in recent cases of disease, the cure is immediate, as well as safe and radical. Hours, 10 till 1, and after 6 in the evening.

PAYMENT AFTER THE CURE.—DR. JOSEPH'S treatment and entire cure of all sorts of diseases, especially those given up by other doctors. Address or apply to Doctor JOSEPH GRIERRE, from 10 to 12, at No. 10 Waverley-place, near Broadway, New-York.

DENTISTRY.

A GENTLEMAN OF RESPECTABILITY and President of one of the largest Stock Companies in the City, has recently obtained a set of teeth made upon the "Vulcanite Compound Base," which proves satisfactory in every particular. This is worthy of mention, from the fact that two dentists had previously been unsuccessful in making him sets upon gold.—*New York Atlas.*
Specimens can be seen at No. 35 Bond-st.

DR. PERRY, DENTIST, NO. 31 BOND-ST., (rooms formerly occupied by Dr. Burdell,) will execute every branch of the profession according to the latest improvements in dental science. The public are invited to call.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, NO. 413 BROOME-ST., CORNER OF ELM.—New-York, Jan. 6, 1858.—To the Inspectors or Captains of the Metropolitan Police for the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn:
I am directed by the Commissioners of Police to promulgate to the officers, who will communicate to the Patrolmen under their respective commands, the annexed Resolutions, which have been adopted by them, and to require of you a rigid enforcement of this order.
The Commissioners of Police having caused to be delivered to each officer and patrolman, a copy of the law constituting and governing the Metropolitan Police Department, together with the Rules and Regulations adopted by them, no excuse or apology, based upon ignorance of the law, can now be offered in justification or extenuation of any dereliction of duty.
The Commissioners will hold the officers of every rank to their rigorous observance, subjecting the violators to severe pecuniary penalties, or dismissal from office.
With the most anxious desire to elevate the character of the Police, so as to secure the confidence and respect of the community we represent, I cannot avoid calling the attention of the officers and patrolmen to the necessity of strict attention to their dress and general deportment. Negligence in dress, and a careless and unsoldierlike deportment, will bring dishonor on the force, and tend to destroy or greatly diminish that influence that your responsible position should entitle you.
It is too much the habit of policemen to loiter on the corner of the streets, and enter into familiar conversation with persons unconnected with their duties, instead of patrolling their beats, as required by the rules and regulations of the Department.
When on duty their time belongs to the public, from whom they receive an ample remuneration, and who have a right to exact from them exclusive devotion to their duty.
I am directed by the Commissioners of Police to require of the respective captains (except in cases where men are specially detailed by the Commissioners) that they preserve order at all places within their command, where patrolmen have hitherto been detailed, and that they make such disposition of the men under their command as will accomplish these objects.
The patrolmen detailed to special duty in the city of Brooklyn will continue to perform that duty until the further direction of the Board of Commissioners.
The following resolutions were passed by the Board on the 2d January, 1858:
Resolved, That the General Superintendent be directed to issue an order, to be read in the Station-houses, and published in the newspapers of New-York and Brooklyn, setting forth that as every member of the force has now a copy of the Rules and Regulations, this Board will hold officers of every rank to their rigorous observance, and will punish every violation of those rules by severe pecuniary penalties or by dismissal from the service, and the General Superintendent is directed in such order to allude to the careless deportment of many of the patrolmen while on duty, and to their negligence in dress, and to admonish them that they must constantly patrol their beats, and not stand in the streets, or converse with any person except in the performance of duty.
Resolved, That all special details of Patrolmen, except to the places and for the purposes recommended in the report of the Committee on General Discipline, of this date, be abolished.
Resolved, That the Captains of the several Precincts shall be responsible for good order at all places therein where patrolmen have hitherto been detailed, and they are hereby authorized to make such arrangements in the disposition of the men under their command, for that purpose, as they may deem sufficient.
F. A. TALLMADGE, Superintendent of Police.

REMOVALS.

THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Have removed from No. 59 Barclay-st. to
NO. 10 WALL-STREET,
where they are now ready to issue policies on merchandise, buildings, household furniture, &c., at the most reasonable rates.
The old office will be kept open for the reception of applications and for the accommodation of old customers.
Jan. 11, 1858. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—MEIGS AND GREENLEAF HAVE removed to No. 50 Exchange-place.

GUANO
From the Island of Kildo in the Pacific Ocean, 1,000 tons just received and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by GEORGE G. HOBSON, No. 42 South-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CHARLES [illegible] and others, against JAMES CAMPBELL, WILLIAM D. LOGAN and others, defendants.—In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment duly made and entered in the above-entitled action by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York at a special term thereof, on the 19th day of November last, (1857,) I, the subscriber, the referee in the said judgment named, and thereby duly authorized, will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of February next, (1858,) at 12 o'clock noon, the lot or parcel of land and premises, with the buildings thereon, in the said judgment described as follows: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York, on the corner of Avenue C and Second-street, in said city, bounded easterly in front by said Avenue C, [illegible] by Second-street, and northerly and westerly by other ground (formerly) of said John Adamson, containing twenty feet and one half of an inch in front on Avenue C; twenty feet and one half an inch in the rear, fifty-four feet in length on Second-street, and fifty-four feet in length on said other ground of said John Adamson; with all the right and title of the parties to said action, and each of them in and to the ground lying between the ground above described and the middle of Avenue C and the middle of Second-street.—Dated New-York, Dec. [illegible], 1857.
B. W. BONNEY, Referee.
THOMPSON & WEEKS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
d29-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—MOSES CAMP, CALEB J. CAMP, and JOHN WOODFORD, against LEWIS E. BOYD and JAMES HUMPHREY, doing business under the name and style of the American Hoe Company.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and nineteen dollars twenty-five cents, with interest from October 10, 1857, and also for the sum of one hundred and thirty-eight dollars eleven cents, with interest thereon from December 12, 1857; and also for the further sum of thirty-six dollars eleven cents, with interest from the 26th day of December, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 28, 1857.
THOMPSON & KELLOGG, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, Jan. 4, 1858. ja5-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—THE WINSTED BANK against LEWIS E. BOYD and JAMES HUMPHREY, doing business under the name and style of the American Hoe Company.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 25 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand and thirty dollars, with interest on twelve hundred dollars from September 2, 1857, on six hundred and fifty dollars from October 15, 1857, on fourteen hundred and fifty dollars from October 18, 1857, and on seven hundred and thirty dollars from the 19th day of November, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 28, 1857.
THOMPSON & KELLOGG, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, January 4, 1858. ja5-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—NOVAZEMBLA JOHNSON, JOHN E. BYRNE and S. FISHER JOHNSON against RICHARD CONWELL and BENJAMIN R. SPENCER.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 49 Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and seventy-eight dollars and sixty-five cents, with interest from the [illegible] November, 1857, on two hundred and fifty dollars and eleven cents thereof; and from the 21st day of September, 1857, on four hundred and twenty-eight dollars and fifty-four cents thereof, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 31, 1857.
SCHELL, SLOSSON & HUTCHINS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The said complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 5th day of January, 1858. SCHELL, SLOSSON & HUTCHINS,
ja11-law6wM* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM S. [illegible] against MATTHEW L. CAVERLY.—To MATTHEW L. CAVERLY: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 172 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and nineteen dollars, with interest from the [illegible] day of December, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, December, 1857.
LEWIS & REEVE, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
d29-law6wTu* No. 172 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS BURROUGHS, Plaintiff, against WHITSON COLYER and ABIGAIL his wife, and Timothy C. Youngs and Nancy his wife, Defendants.—Summons for relief.—To each of the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 16 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 24, 1857.
STERLING & THAYER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, in said County, on the 7th day of December, 1857. STERLING & THAYER,
d8-law6wTu* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE.—WILLIAM H. HARISON against FRANCES D. HARISON, RICHARD F. HARISON, [illegible] Green and Jane his wife, William R. Harison, Nancy A. Harison, George L. Harison, Maria W. Harison, William H. Green, John Champlin Harison, Frances L. Harison, Richard Harison, Penelope M. Sherwood, William H. Harison, Jr., Mintura Harison, and Anna M. Harison, and John Champlin Harison and Thomas L. Harison, Administrators, &c., of Catharine J. Harison, deceased.—Summons for relief.—To WILLIAM H. GREEN, one of the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of St. Lawrence in town of Canton in the said County, on the 18th day of August, in the year 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 11 Wall-st., City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 2, 1857.
GOUV. M. OGDEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
d8-law10wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—GAVIN HOGG AGAINST GEORGE W. THATCHER.—Summons for demand on contract.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 167 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and eighty-nine 29-100 dollars, with interest from the 3d day of December, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 3, 1857.
J. S. MILLS, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 167 Broadway.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 7th day of December, 1857. d8-law6wTu*

BY ORDER OF THE SURROGATE OF THE COUNTY OF KINGS.—All persons having claims against the estate of the late C. A. Hinds, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, will please present them at the store of Richard Squires, corner of Jackson and South sts., on or before the 27th of April next. Also, all persons are notified that the joint partnership heretofore existing between D. E. HINDS and E. HENRY OLMSTEAD, known under the name of HINDS & CO., is this day by mutual consent dissolved. All persons having debts against the said firm, will please present at the above place.
D. E. HINDS.
o27-law6mTu* E. HENRY OLMSTEAD.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABRAM P. FLORENCE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 4 New-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the sixth day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of December, 1857.
THEODORE E. TOMLINSON,
ja5-law6mTu* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES COX, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his office, No. 3 Coenties-slip, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated Dec. 24, 1857.
d29-law6mTu* JAMES DAVIS, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROWLAND J. NOE, late of the City of New-York, brush manufacturer, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the store of JAMES H. NOE, No. 275 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of May next.—Dated, New-York, Nov. 23, 1857.
n24-law6mTu* CATHARINE M. NOE, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL B. MOSER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John Ferguson, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of May next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 28, 1857.
JOHN FERGUSON, Administrator.
o27-law6mTu* ELIZA MOSER, Administratrix.

MUNICIPAL.

[Continued from First Page.]

[illegible] the matters stated in this report, and take such action in relation to the same as they may deem proper.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

RICHARD BUSTEED, Counsel to the Corporation.

An ordinance to raise one hundred and seventy thousand dollars by loan, and to fund the same for the rebuilding of Tompkins Market, in pursuance of an act of the Legislature, passed April 15, 1856, was referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

A communication was received from Greene C. Bronson, Esq., Corporation Attorney, showing that [illegible] had been received for penalties for violation of corporation ordinances, during the months of November and December, 1857.

A petition was received from the managers of the [illegible] Prison and Home for a grant of a lot of ground situated in Fifty-third-street, belonging to the City, on which to erect a suitable building for their institution.

STANDING COMMITTEES:

The President announced the following Standing Committees for the year 1858:

Almshouse Department—Aldermen Hoffmire, Murray and Wilmot.

Assessments—Aldermen Stephens, McSpedon and [illegible].

Bridges—Aldermen Murray, Adams and Reed.

Fire Department—Aldermen Adams, Tuomey and [illegible].

Joint Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department—Aldermen Adams, Tuomey and Owens.

Arts and Sciences—Aldermen Stephens, Murray and Wilmot.

Cleaning Streets—Aldermen Tuomey, Murray and Wilmot.

Finance—Aldermen McSpedon, Gregory and Starr.

Joint Committee on Accounts—Aldermen Boole, Hoffmire and Owens.

Lamps and Gas—Aldermen Bradley, Boole and Owens.

Lands and Places—Aldermen Murray, Adams and [illegible].

Markets—Aldermen Adams, Tuomey and Tucker.

Police—Aldermen Hoffmire, Stephens and Wilmot.

Public Buildings on Blackwell's Island, Randall's Island and Railway Establishment—Aldermen Bradley, Murray and Reed.

Repairs and Supplies—Aldermen Tuomey, Stephens and Lynes.

Salaries and Offices—Aldermen Bradley, Adams and [illegible].

Law Department—Aldermen Bradley, Stephens and [illegible].

Ordinances—Aldermen Boole, McSpedon and Davis.

Public Health—Aldermen McSpedon, Tuomey and Davis.

Roads—Aldermen McSpedon, Bradley and Davis.

Sewers—Aldermen Stephens, Boole and Tucker.

Streets—Aldermen Boole, Adams, and Lynes.

Wharves, Piers and Slips—Aldermen Hoffmire, Murray and Starr.

Taxes—Aldermen Gregory, Stephens and Tucker.

Railroads—Aldermen Gregory, Hoffmire, McSpedon, Reed, and Owens.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday evening at 5 o'clock.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Board of Councilmen met on Monday evening in the library of the City Hall, pending the alteration of the Chamber of the Councilmen. The President, C. H. Haswell, Esq., in the Chair.

A petition was presented for the widening of streets running into the Third Ward. Referred. Also, from Peter Cooper and others, that the Common Council petition the Legislature for an act to declare the office of Street Commissioner vacant, and to direct it to be filled in conformity with the provisions of the City Charter. Also, submitting draft of a law for that purpose. Referred to the Law Committee when appointed.

A resolution and preamble were introduced in reference to advertising for proposals to light the streets with oil lamps. Referred to Committee on Lamps when appointed.

A resolution was introduced to appoint a Special Committee of three to make the necessary arrangements for celebrating the 126th anniversary of the Birthday of Washington. Laid on the table.

The President offered a resolution to empower the Finance Committee to report a memorial to be transmitted to the Legislature of the State on the subject of the apportionment of the State tax, asking that the apportionment may be more justly made with reference to this City. The matter was referred to the Committee on Law when appointed.

A message from His Honor, the Mayor, was received in relation to the results of the Battery enlargement. The same as in the Board of Aldermen.

A resolution was offered by the President that the proceedings of the Board be reported in the TIMES, *Tribune* and *Herald*.

Councilman GENET objected to the *Tribune*, and wished to substitute the *Daily News*; subsequently the *Journal of Commerce*.

Another member suggested the *Staats Zeitung*.

Another Councilman (McCARTY) moved to amend that the whole of the papers be included.

Councilman CROSS moved that the matter be laid on the table. So ordered.

It was moved that when the Board meet again it shall be to-morrow night week at the usual hour, (Tuesday, 19th inst.)

The various Standing Committees were appointed as follows:

Almshouse Department—Councilmen William Nolan, Andrew Mulligan, George Ross.

Arts and Sciences—Councilmen Charles G. Cornell, Alexander McGarron, George Ross.

Assessments—Councilmen Peter Crawford, Samuel W. Galpin, Seymour A. Bunce.

Cleaning Streets—Councilmen Thomas A. Dunn, Anthony J. McCarty, James Webb.

Croton Aqueduct—Councilmen Benjamin T. Rhodes, Edward Costello, James Webb.

Ferries—Councilmen Benjamin T. Rhodes, William W. Judson, John C. Frazier.

Finance—Councilmen Henry Arcularius, Peter Crawford, James M. Cross.

Fire Department—Councilmen Martin Gilmartin, John H. Brady, Gilbert M. Platt.

Lamps and Gas—Councilmen George P. Bickford, John Frazier, Edward Costello.

Lands and Places—Councilmen Peter Crawford, Alexander McGarron, Seymour A. Bunce.

Law Department—Councilmen Henry W. Genet, Charles G. Cornell, Seymour A. Bunce.

Markets—Councilmen William W. Judson, Edward Costello, George Ross.

Ordinances—Councilmen Henry Genet, Samuel W. Galpin, George Ross.

Police—Councilmen Henry Arcularius, William Nolan, James M. Cross.

Public Buildings—Councilmen Andrew Mulligan, Gilbert M. Platt, James Webb.

Public Health—Councilmen John Frazier, Alexander McGarron, Henry W. Genet.

Railroads—Councilmen Martin Gilmartin, Henry W. Genet, James M. Cross.

Repairs and Supplies—Councilmen John Van Tine, George P. Bickford, James Webb.

Roads—Councilmen William W. Judson, Samuel W. Galpin, S. A. Bunce.

Salaries and Offices—Councilmen John Van Tine, Martin Gilmartin, Seymour A. Bunce.

Sewers—Councilmen Gilbert M. Platt, Anthony McCarty, George Ross.

Streets—Councilmen Thomas A. Dunn, John Van Tine, John H. Brady.

Wharves, Piers and Slips—Councilmen George P. Bickford, John H. Brady, Benjamin T. Rhodes.

Joint Committee on Accounts—Councilmen Charles G. Cornell, Andrew Mulligan, James M. Cross.

A quarterly report from D. D. Conover, Esq., of the Street Department, was received, and laid on the table. It contained statements of alleged excessive frauds in that Department.

[It is printed in the report of the Board of Aldermen above.]

A Special Committee was appointed to investigate the late alleged defalcations in the Comptroller's office. Councilmen GENET, BICKFORD and CROSS were named.

The Board then adjourned to the day previously named, Tuesday, the 19th.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—"Improve the opportunity," say the bills of this favorite theatre. This is the last week of that most elegant pantomime, "Boreas, or the Spirit of Air," which the manager is compelled to discontinue to make room for the engagement of Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU. It will be repeated to-night, preceded by that powerful drama by Dr. J. S. JONES, entitled "Moll Pitcher, or the Fortune Teller of Lynn," and followed by the new drama of "Wapping Old Stairs."

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Sick headache, vertigo, flatulence, palpitation of the heart, sinking at the stomach, and all local or general complaints proceeding from imperfect digestion, are relieved by the first dose of this medicine, and entirely removed by its occasional use.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great depot of ARCHER, [illegible] & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times prices. Selling off our entire [illegible]

[illegible] The Hudson County Court, Judge OGDEN presiding, commenced its Winter session at the Court-house this morning.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Common Council—The late Alderman Fowler.

This Board met at 4 o'clock last evening, when Alderman KALBFLEISCH moved that the rules be suspended, to receive a communication from the Mayor. Agreed to.

A communication from Mayor POWELL was then read, announcing the death of Ex-Alderman FOWLER on the 8th inst., whereupon Alderman KALBFLEISCH submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, and in accordance therewith the Board adjourned for one week:

Whereas, This Common Council has been notified by his Honor, the Mayor, of the decease of CHARLES C. FOWLER, Esq., who for many years occupied a seat in this Board, and during that period rendered eminent services to the city by his efforts to guard the public treasury against unjust demands and from extravagant appropriations by laborious investigation into the merits of all subjects brought before the Board, and the strictest integrity in all his official actions, therein setting a worthy example before his colleagues and fellow-members, and justly earning the approval of his own conscience, the confidence of the city at large, and the esteem of all who knew him, therefore,

Resolved, That it is with sorrow and regret that the members of this Common Council learn of the demise of so useful and respectable an associate; and they deem it justly due to the memory and services of the deceased that a public expression of their sentiments should be made.

Resolved, That the diligence and patience which the deceased exhibited in acquainting himself with the details of the business of the Board; the fidelity with which he watched over the City's interests, and the strenuous opposition which he made to every project of doubtful origin or questionable design, deservedly earned him the public confidence, and entitled the illness which caused his withdrawal from this Common Council, and his subsequent decease, to be regarded as a public misfortune.

Resolved, That while this Common Council feel that, as a Board and individually, they themselves have much cause for regret in Alderman FOWLER's demise, yet they would not omit to express their sympathy with the widow and family of the deceased; consoling them with the assurance that the husband and father of whom they have been deprived, did not quit this sublunary sphere without fulfilling every duty of a good citizen, and leaving a name and memory which will long be remembered in the annals of the city, whose interests lay so near his heart, and whose prosperity he has labored so earnestly to promote.

Resolved, That the City Clerk be directed to engross these resolutions and transmit a copy to the family of the deceased, and that the same be entered at large upon the minutes.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased this Board do now adjourn.

THE NINTH WARD OUTRAGE.—The examination of SMITH and MEYERS, charged with robbing and attempting to kill JOHN B. JAQUES, of Newark, N. J., in the Ninth Ward, Brooklyn, on Tuesday night last, was commenced before Justice MORANHOUSE, yesterday afternoon. Mr. JAQUES, though still in a very debilitated state, was able to undergo an examination; his statement does not differ in any material fact from that already published in the TIMES. DANIEL R. SMITH, Esq., appeared for the people, and Mr. PARMENTER for the accused.

The examination will be continued to-day.

THE CONFIDENCE GAME.—Two well-dressed men have recently been quite successful in playing the confidence game in Brooklyn. They hail from Baltimore and pretend to be carpenters by trade. They pretend to have lost their tools by fire, and solicit money to enable them to buy a set of tools, so that they can take a job in New-York, in each case promising to return the money when the job is done. Several Episcopalian clergymen have been victimized by these men.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 11.

$2,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '73..110		625 N. Y. C. Railroad...	78½
10,000 do.........[illegible].110		150 do...........s10	78¾
2,500 N. Y. St. 6s, '62. 99½		50 do...........s15	78¾
1,000 Ohio State 6s, '60 99¼		450 do.............s3	78¾
4,000 Ohio State 6s, '86.105		50 do...........s10	78¾
7,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.. 87		50 do...........b30	79
7,000 do...........s3 87½		107 do..................	79
5,000 do...........b30 88		50 do...........b60	79
8,000 do.................. 88		50 do.............c	79¼
3,000 Virginia 6s.....s3 92¼		375 Erie Railroad......	21
65,000 Missouri St. 6s.... 82		400 do..................	21¼
5,000 do...........btw 82		100 do...........s10	21
20,000 do...........b60 82½		500 do...........s30	21
29,000 do.................. 82½		400 do...........b60	21¼
75,000 do...........b30 82½		50 do...........b30	21¼
2,000 Louisiana St. 6s.... 86		100 do...........b30	21¼
1,000 Cal. State 7s, '75. 67		50 do...........b10	21½
1,400 City Rev. 7 ℔ ct. b.100		4100 do..................	21¼
1,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 6s 85½		40 C. B. & Quincy R. R..	86
4,000 do..................		120 Harlem R. R........	6½
1,000 N.Y.Cen.Bs.'76.s3 84		300 do..................	6½
2,000 E.R.R. 3dm bs.'83 60		50 Har. R.R.Preferred	12
1,000 H. R. R. 1st m.... 97½		10 N.H. & Hart. R. R.	114½
1,000 Har. R. R. 2d m... 60		30 do..................	114
10,000 R. R. R. bs.'86 b15 69		100 Reading R. R...b30	59
13,000 LaC.&M. l. g. bs. 41		100 do...........s15	58
3,000 Gal. & C. 1st m... 91		100 do...........s30	58
10,000 M. C. R. R. 8 per ct. 1st m. s. f. ct. bs. 84¼		250 do..................	58½
		200 do.........at 60d	57¼
		600 do...........b60	59
50 National Bank....... 105½		10 Mich. Cen. R. R....	53
50 do.................. 105¼		20 do..................	53½
40 Bank State of N.Y.. 95		150 do..................	54
5 Am. Exch. bk.......... 100½		50 do...........b60	54½
70 do.................. 100¾		126 M.So.&N.Ind.R.R.s3	21½
5 Metropolitan Bk.... 100½		50 do...........b15	21½
29 Mechanics' Bank...... 109		50 do.............b3	22
65 Phenix Bank.......... 100		100 do...........b60	22
25 Bank of Commerce.100		250 M.So.&N.In.g.st'k.s3	36
50 Penn. Coal Co........ 73		50 do...........b10	36½
50 do...........b60 74		144 Panama R. R........	91½
50 Cum. Coal Co.....s3 11½		145 Cleve.& Pitts. R. R.	10½
600 do...........s30 11¾		10 Clev.Col.&Cin.R.R.	96¾
300 do.................. 12		100 Chi. & R. I.R.R.b60	73½
140 Pac. M. Steam Co.... 73		50 do..................	73
10 do.................. 73		100 do...........s30	72½
50 do...........s3 72¾		100 do.............s3	72½
200 Canton Company..s3 20¼		150 La C. & Mil. R. R..	13¼
10 Third-av. R. R.....b3 90		210 do..................	13
150 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.. 43¾		78 do..................	13¼
100 do...........b30 44		100 do...........b60	13¾

SECOND BOARD.

$24,000 Missouri St. 6s.... 82½		50 N. Y. Cen.R.R...btw	78¾
15,000 do.................. 82½		100 do..................	78½
10,000 do.............s3 82¼		100 do...........b10	79
10,000 do...........b60 82¾		100 do.............b3	79
20,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.. 88		100 do...........btw	79
1,000 Cal. State 7s, '70.. 68		100 do.............stw	79
2,000 Cal. State 7s, '75.. 68		775 Erie R. R..........	21½
1,000 L. C. & M. L. G. Bs. 41		250 do...........s10	21
2,000 T. H. & Alton 2d M 40		100 M.So.&N.I. R. R..	21½
10,000 Erie R. R. 3d M B. '83 60		70 M.S.&N.I. Pref. Stk	36
15,000 Mich. C.R.R. 8 ℔ct. 1st Mtg. S. F. C. B. 85		5 Gal. & Chic. R. R..	74½
2,000 Ill. Cen. R.R.Bds. 86¾		200 Clev. & Tol. R.R.b10	44
25 Pacific M. Steam. Co. 72½		100 Chic.&Rk.I.R.R..s3	72½
50 do.................. 73		25 do..................	72¾
125 Canton Co........... 21		50 La C. & Mil. R. R..	13¾
50 Cumb. Coal Co...... 11½		140 do..................	14
400 do.................. 12		100 do..................	13¾
15 Reading R. R........ 58		25 Panama R. R........	91½

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$6,000 Great West. (Ill.) R. R. 1st mort. 10s. Flat	51
$2,000 Missouri 6s.............................Flat	82
$10,000 Cin. Wil. & Zanesville R'd. Int. add.	17@18
$1,000 Sacramento City 10 ℔ cent. Bs. Int. add.	53¾
$9,000 Illinois Central 7s.............Int. add.	85
$5,000 Hudson River 7s.................Int. add.	50½
$2,000 New-York and Harlem R'd 7s..Int. add.	20
$5,000 Chicago and Miss. R'd 7s.......Int. add.	37¼
$5,000 T. H. & A. R'd 1st M. 7s. Int. add.	53¼@53¾
$6,000 Tol. Nor. & Clev. 1st M......Int. add.	75@74½
$2,000 Clev. & Toledo 7s..............Int. add.	54¼
$2,000 Missouri 6s......................Int. add.	82
$2,000 California 7s....................Int. add.	60½
$2,000 New-York & Harlem R'd 7s....Int. add.	57
$8,000 Memphis City 6s................Int. add.	70
$5,000 Attica & Allegany R'd Co.......Int. add.	3
$17,000 Dubuque & Pacific R'd.........Int. add.	15½
20 shares New-York and New-Haven Railroad	48
80 shares Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad....	10
6 shares Sixth-av. Railroad.....................	102
25 shares American and European Express Co.	9¼
10 shares American Express Co..................	95½
100 shares Staten Island and N. Y. Ferry Co....	42
30 shares Shoe and Leather Bank................	100
100 shares Butchers and Drovers' Bank....	103@103¼
15 shares Importers and Traders' Bank........	95¼
10 shares Market Bank...........................	94¼
10 shares St. Nicholas Bank.....................	84¼
20 shares Atlantic Bank.........................	86¼
6 shares Bank State of New-York...............	95
20 shares Harmony Fire Insurance Company..	80¼
16 shares Park Insurance Company........	106¼@100½
5 shares Home Fire Insurance Co. (hyph).....	150
20 shares Broadway Insurance Company...121@121½	
4 shares Brooklyn Athenæum....................	58
230 shares New-York and Richmond Coal Co..	91
10 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Company..	98¼
10 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Company....	73
10 shares Importers and Traders' Bank........	95¾
7 shares Market Bank............................	94
20 shares Artisans' Bank.........................	72
20 shares Chatham Bank.........................	65
10 shares Hanover Bank..........................	78
5 shares Continental Bank.......................	97¼
5 shares Bank of Commerce.....................	99¼
10 shares Commonwealth Bank..................	90

MONDAY, Jan. 11—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the week ending Saturday last, January 9, the particulars of which are advertised by each bank separately on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Saturday, Jan. 2:

Increase in Loans....................	$262,774
Increase in Specie....................	614,892
Increase in Circulation..............	125,061
Increase in Undrawn Deposits......	906,417

The present statement, as showing an *increase in Specie*—where a considerable falling off, because of the withdrawal of $2,398,000 for shipment during the week, was reasonably calculated upon—is the most extraordinary we have had for several weeks. It reflects a much stronger current of Specie to this City from the interior, since the New Year, than was suspected by the public, and affords a most gratifying evidence of the liquidation of country indebtedness. Including the Clearing-House averages of the week, and the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, the following is the general comparison with the movement of the preceding week and also with the condition of the banks this time last year:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Jan. 10, 1857.	Jan. 2, 1858.	Jan. 9, 1858.
Capital..........	$59,797,000	$64,666,000	$64,666,000
Loans..........	110,150,234	98,702,757	98,549,983
Specie..........	11,820,100	29,176,836	28,561,946
Circulation......	8,326,394	6,615,464	6,490,403
Gross Deposits.	90,709,709	79,841,362	76,635,224
Exchanged......	26,393,156	13,890,076	12,601,357
Undrawn........	64,316,542	65,942,284	64,033,867
In Sub-Treasury	11,717,214	2,072,215	2,250,236

The European news by the *Africa*, as published in the morning papers, and the private mail by the same steamer, equally, if not more encouraging, for financial affairs abroad, imparted renewed buoyancy to the Stock Exchange this forenoon. The orders were large and apparently more numerous than at any time since the old year closed out, and the new set in, and the bidding was quite spirited through pretty much the entire list. In the afternoon the Bank Statement added to the excitement in the market—the Specie line of **$29,176,836** being wholly unlooked for on the present return. The advance in the prices paid at the Second Board, and on subsequent street sales, over the closing rates of Saturday were, as near as the final course of the market was determined up to 4 o'clock, about as follows:

	Saturday.	To-day.		Saturday.	To-day.
N. Y. Central.	77½	79¼	Galena..........	74	75
N. Y. & Erie..	20¾	21½	Rock Island...	72½	72¾
Missouri 6s....	81	82¾	Illinois Central	90	91
Virginias......	91	92¾	I. Cen. Bonds.	86	86¾
Tennessees...	85½	88	Mich. C. Bonds	84	85
Panama.......	90¾	91½	Mich. Central.	52	54
Reading.......	58	58½	Mich. Southern	21½	21½
Penn. Coal....	72	73	La Crosse......	12¾	14
Toledo.........	43½	44	N. Y. Cen. 6s..	84	86
Delaware....	110½	111	Ohios, 1886....	103	105

The general market left off with a very buoyant feeling, and the latest bids reported on the Street were equal to the highest sales of the day in most instances, and in advance of them on the State and part of the railway list. The aggregate business of the day, at the par value of the Stocks sold, is about $350,000 in State and other Bonds, and 20,000 various shares.

The Money Market presents no new feature to-day, except the increased Specie line in Bank. The deposits continue to accumulate, and mainly in Specie, while the loans go up but moderately; both features indicating a quiet state of things in the employment of money. The demand for Exchange for the Boston steamer was mainly thrown over to Tuesday. French bills are scarcer, and the leading drawers have less competition from the South. Prime Sterling is 109@109½, and in fair supply. The Specie remittance for New-York account will be a moderate one. The following is to-day's business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer: Receipts, $75,689; Payments, $137,035; Balance, $2,910,868.

The earnings of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey for the month of December, 1857, were:

1857, were................................	$60,708 44
For the same month last year..............	60,303 73
Increase..................................	$404 71

Among the passengers who arrived by the *Africa* on Sunday are Mr. W. B. DUNCAN, of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., and Mr. BOTHWICK, of the London Stock Exchange.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC—DEC. 26, 1857.

Loans and Discounts..............		$3,376,879 51
Due from Banks..................		195,530 84
Due from the Directors of the Bank............	$200,431	
Due from Brokers...............	13,310	
Real Estate......................		150,000 00
Specie..........................		1,021,479 49
Cash Items, viz.: Exchanges......		405,844 62
Various Bills, Checks and Notes..		26,470 76
Stocks..........................		209,802 00
Loss and Expense account........		29,616 17
Total...........................		$5,505,023 33
Capital.........................		$2,000,000 00
Circulation registered..........	$204,132	
Less Notes on hand..............	51,280—	152,844 00
Profits.........................		235,923 65
Due to Banks....................		508,567 72
Due Depositors on demand.......		2,414,673 96
Amount due, not included under either of the above heads—Dividends......		4,204 00
Total...........................		$5,505,023 33

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

We, JAMES T. SOUTTER, President, and R. H. LOWRY, Cashier of the Bank of the Republic, located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 26th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

J. T. SOUTTER, President.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 7th day of January, 1858.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

A correspondent sends us the following, in regard to the bankrupt Columbus and Piqua Road:

We learn that there is much dissatisfaction felt by some parties deeply interested in the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad, of Ohio, at the manner in which its affairs and difficulties are managed and neglected. No interest on its bonds has been paid for two years—the income of the finished part is being uselessly squandered on salaried agents of the law, and no steps are taken to finish the short unfinished part, which would connect it with the Bellefontaine Railway west, and thus make it an *important* part of one of the best lines of railway in our country. It has been generally understood, for some time, that a settlement of all its difficulties *could be made*, amicably and advantageously to all parties; and that the general terms of such settlement met the entire approbation of intelligent parties deeply interested in its stock and securities, east and west, but that a lawsuit commenced by a portion of its creditors, and lingeringly continued by courts and lawyers, (of course, to their profit,) prevented its consummation. In the meantime the debt is increasing and the road neglected; and the end of this course promises about the same result to all parties concerned, as that in the celebrated cheese trial between two rats, before the monkey judge. It is quite time that litigation should be ended, and a little practical common sense applied by all parties to their difficulties. That would soon arrange every trouble, finish the road, and pay its debts.

No Interest on Bank Deposits.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We learn upon inquiry that most of our City Banks are abolishing the practice of allowing interest on deposits. The movement was originated during the pressure by the American Exchange, the Broadway, the Ocean, the Park Bank, the Metropolitan and Bank of the Republic, and although not agreed to at that time in the manner proposed, the pressure of a sound public opinion is bringing most of the Banks into the measure. The judicious remarks of the Bank Superintendent condemning the practice of allowing interest will, we doubt not, do much to hasten its utter abolishment. W.

Money Circulars for Europe.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 11, 1858.

Our last advices of the 5th inst. announced that a recovery of activity had already taken place in Stock transactions. Since then, the news by steamer from Liverpool to the 23d, and subsequently to the 26th December, of unequivocal signs of a decline in the crisis at the various cities of Europe, has stimulated the movement already existing, and we have to notice great activity for several days past. The advance has been uninterrupted and large in those State stocks that are most in demand. Railroad shares, though active, have only partially participated in this upward movement, and several of them, owing to causes more or less individual, have remained stationary, and have even declined. In Bonds for investment, such as City, County and Railroad Bonds, however safe they may be, and apart from those which are dealt in at the Stock Exchange, and which participate more or less in the speculative movements, the recovery is but slight; nevertheless they are not so inactive as formerly. The remarks we made in our last advices on the coming return of the resumption by the Banks of this State and of the East, are confirmed every day. Without entering into details, we will merely say that in face of an importation of specie from New-York and Boston, since the crisis in October, of more than $16,000,000, five of the principal seaboard cities, whose banks held then only about $16,616,271 in gold, showed on the 1st January a metallic reserve of $40,867,077. Let us add that in addition to the specie shipments, about $25,000,000 of cotton has been sent abroad, not to mention other articles of export, and it may be concluded that the country is actively engaged in paying off its foreign debt. State Stocks have been generally active, but particularly the following: Missouri 6s, (with sales of above $600,000,) at an advance of 4¾; Tennessee 6s, of 7¼; Virginia 6s, of 4; and Ohio 6s, (various issues,) of 2@4 ℔ cent. New-York 5s and 6s, with moderate transactions, have risen from ½@1½, and Indiana 5s, 2½ ℔ cent. United States 6s of 1868 have been done in rather important sums at about 105, and those of 1867-'68, at from 112@112¾. City and County Bonds—We notice some small affairs in San Francisco 10s, Louisville 6s and Chicago 6s (Water Loan) at well-sustained prices, and in Brooklyn 6s and Milwaukee 7s, at some advance. A few Clark County (Ky.) 6s have also been done at from 72@72¼. Railroad Bonds—The transactions of the Stock Exchange embrace a larger number of these securities. The principal business has been in Illinois Central Constructions, without activity, at ½ ℔ cent. advance; in Erie 7s of 1883 at a rise of 1½; those of 1871 and 1875 have advanced 4 and 3½ respectively; in Harlem 2d mortgage at 60; in Michigan Central 1st mortgage at weaker prices; in New-York Central 6s at a rise of 3 ℔ cent.; and in La Crosse and Milwaukee Land Grant Bonds, at from 30@40. At private sale some Buffalo and State Line 1st mortgage have been done at 90. Railroad Shares—The following have been most active: Erie at an advance of 2¾; Reading, of 2; New-York Central, of 3¾; Panama, of 1¾; Cleveland and Toledo of 1¾; and Chicago and Rock Island at a decline of ½; Illinois Central has been dull, and has declined 1; Milwaukie and Mississippi pretty active at a rise of ¾ ℔ cent. Money is abundant without change in rates, say from 5@7 for short loans. Paper outside of Bank from 10@12, according to class and length. (Signed) DE COPPET & CO.

[Translated Extract.]

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 11, 1858.

Since our advices of the 5th inst., we have received European news to the 23d ult. per *Atlantic*, and to the 26th per *Africa*. They report a general improvement in England and on the Continent, and an almost total cessation of failures, a reduction everywhere in the rates of interest, and especially from 10 to 8 ℔ cent. by the Bank of England, an advance of 1 ℔ cent. on Consols during the week, and, finally, a better demand, with an upward movement in Cotton. These various favorable reports reach us at a period when numerous investments have usually to be made, following upon a very favorable Bank statement, (the specie reserve of the 2d inst. being $29,561,940, the highest point on record in the experience of the United States,) and at a time when an improvement more or less recognized in the various departments of trade is beginning to show itself. As might be expected, the stock market has responded to these auspicious influences in a greatly increased movement, and a growing tendency to speculation. The advance has been general, but it has been especially felt in State Stocks. Railroad Shares are affected in one direction by the favorable position of the general market, and in the opposite one by the traffic growing out of the great contraction of business. State Stocks have been very active and rising all through the week, sales exceeding $1,000,000, more than two-thirds of which in Missouris. Virginias have risen 4¼ ℔ cent.; Missouri, 4¾; Tennessee, 7¾; California, 1870 and 1875, 2; Ohio 6 ℔ cents, 1860, 2¼, do. 1886, 4; Kentucky, 1; North Carolina, 4¼. Sales have been made of Ohio 5s, 1865, at 91½; Indiana 5s at 80@81; Louisiana at 86; New-York 5s, 1858, at 98¼@99¼, do. 6s, 1862, at 102½, do. 6s, 1873-7, at 109½@110; United States 6s, 1868, at 112, and now in demand at 112¾. City and County Bonds—There have been moderate transactions in Brooklyn 6s, Milwaukee Sinking Fund 7s, Chicago 6s, and San Francisco 10s, at firm prices. Also, Memphis City 6s, guaranteed by the State of Tennessee. St. Louis County 7 ℔ cent. Anticipation Bonds are in good demand, and are now held at an advance. Railroad Bonds generally higher, with sales of some importance, (about $250,000.) Erie 2d Mortgage at 68; 3d Mortgage, 1 ℔ cent. up; do., 1875, 2; do., 1871, 2½; New-York Central 6s, 3½; do. 7s, 1; Illinois Central Construction, ¾; do. Freeland Bonds, sales at 80@80½; Michigan Central 1st Mortgages, 1 ℔ cent. higher; Galena and Chicago 1st Mortgages sold at 91; New-York and New-Haven 7s, 1860, at 85; Reading 6 per cent., 1886, at 67. Railroad Shares—We note a general advance, with a large movement, especially in Erie, Reading, New-York Central, Toledo, and La Crosse. Erie has risen 2¾ ℔ cent.; Reading, 2; New-York Central, 3½; Panama, 1¼; Michigan Central, 4; Michigan Southern, 2½; do. Preferred, 2; Cleveland and Toledo, 1½; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 1½; Galena and Chicago, ¾; Milwaukee and Mississippi, 1; La Crosse and Milwaukee, 2¾; Hudson River, 1 ℔ cent.; Illinois Central is 1 ℔ cent. lower; Rock Island, ⅜; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 1 ℔ cent. Money continues very abundant. Loans on call, 7@6 ℔ cent.; first-class paper, 7@10; names less current, 12@15; Stock contracts, 10@15. Exchanges firmer, with moderate transactions. London, chief sales at 109¼@110; Paris at 5.18¾@5 20.

MARIE & KANZ.

The Late Panic—As at New-Orleans.

From the annual retrospect of New-Orleans Picayune.

Under this impression the fore part of the year was marked by general ease in money matters. There were occasional periods of stringency when interest advanced to 10, 11 and 12 ℔ cent. on long maturities, but the usual rulings were 9@10, and the outside facilities for passing paper were equal to the increased amounts put upon the market. The close of the commercial year, on the 31st August, found things in a highly prosperous and flourishing condition, and the circulars and annual statements of that period, whilst presenting an aggregate of trade hitherto unparalleled, expressed the conviction that the business of the coming season would surpass it in extent and value.

It was precisely at this period, when everything betokened an era of great prosperity, that the community was startled by the failure of the Ohio Life and Trust Company at New-York. The disclosures attending this collapse, although indicating an abuse of credit, for which the public was not generally prepared, did not impress people with any serious apprehension, and the belief prevailed that it was one of those casual break-downs, not unfrequently the result of wild stock speculations; but which would not be attended with serious consequences. So little effect did it produce here, that although followed by other and important failures, the general market displayed great buoyancy, and purchases of new cotton were entered into with alacrity at 15½c., while the desire to secure the early arrivals subsequently forced up prices to 16½c. In the first part of September, although money was eagerly sought after, negotiations could be currently made at 10@12 ℔ cent. for first-class long paper, and at 12@15 for short. Moreover Foreign Exchange was readily placed at 109¼@109¾ for Sterling, and at 5f. 22½@5f. 16¼ for France. But this condition of things soon yielded to the rapid stride of discredit at the North, and the conviction that the country was already on the verge of a great financial crisis before its existence had scarcely been recognised by one man in a thousand. The New-York Banks, by adopting the course of refusing accommodations to solvent parties, precipitated the crash. Numerous failures occurred in all the Northern and Western cities, and our own banks so far took the alarm as to decide on a general curtailment. Nevertheless, there was as yet no semblance of a panic here. As late as the 25th September, cotton was purchased at the high rates already named, though Sterling had receded to 105¼@106, and the best paper could not be negotiated under 1½@2 ℔ cent. ℔ month.

On the day following, however, matters were *brought to a stand by the announcement of the failure* of the Philadelphia banks, coupled with advices from *New-York* that *Foreign Exchange* was next to unsaleable. It was only then that people began to realize that they had been brought to the edge of the precipice, almost without a warning. Buyers of Cotton withdrew from the market, on account of their inability to negotiate. On the 29th September Sterling receded to 101@102; on the 2d October the best bills could hardly be sold in limited amounts at 100, whilst first-class paper was not saleable at 3@4 ℔ cent. a month. Prices of Cotton receded rapidly. On the 6th Sterling was down to 97@98. The Banks refused either to buy Exchange or to make Discounts, and factors were compelled to barter their produce for Sterling, which, on the 8th, was quoted at 92½@97. Money grew tighter and tighter, and was worth anything that lenders chose to exact. All kinds of securities became unsaleable. Louisiana State Sixes sold at 74, and Bank of Louisiana Stock at 115@120. In the meanwhile the accounts from New-York grew hourly worse. The banks began to totter. Some of the minor ones succumbed on the 11th and 12th. On the 13th there was a general run on all the banks, under which several closed their doors; and late in the evening a meeting of the representatives of the various institutions was held, at which a general suspension [illegible]

[illegible]

The news of the suspension of the New-York banks reached here in the afternoon of the [illegible] of October. Shortly afterwards it became known that the directors of the banks were refusing the notes of the free banks, and a run set in on the latter, which ended in the partial stoppage of the Union, the Bank of New-Orleans, and the Mechanics' and Traders'. We make use of this expression from the simple fact that these institutions have escaped all the legal consequences of the position into which they were momentarily forced, by never refusing to redeem their circulation as fast as presented, and that they have long since quietly glided into a full resumption of business, without any formal announcement of the case, rendered unnecessary as it is, for the reason that there never was a suspension under the law. We do not care to inquire now into the policy that dictated the discredit of a sound circulation, and which, considering the monopoly enjoyed by certain institutions, savored both of unnecessary harshness and unworthy jealousy. That chapter has yet to be written, nor will it lose any of its keenness or reproach by adding that the consequences of that step might have been readily averted by judicious and united action. Its immediate result the following morning was to create a run on all the other banks, the brunt of which was borne by the Citizens'. The deserved popularity of this institution, its freedom from all bias, and the unquestionable ability, independence and impartiality of its management, went for nothing in the general panic, and before 3 o'clock it had disgorged one million of coin; and yet the bank stood up, although declining temporarily to pay deposits, certificates of which, however, under concerted arrangements, were received in settlement of debts due to the other banks.

For some days afterwards business was almost brought to a stand. Bank managers became so alarmed that they refused to take exchange, while discounts were entirely out of the question, and an imminent catastrophe was avoided only by a hair's breadth. The temper of the community was so unmistakable—and we take some pride for having at that time boldly echoed public opinion, though subjecting ourselves to unnecessary and foolish animadversions—that the banks just retraced their steps in time, and consented to aid to a partial extent in the moving of the crop. On the 20th October Sterling was at 87½, and sight on New-York 2 ℔ cent. discount. On the 21st, Sterling advanced to 96, and Sight receded to 2½. Francs, 5f.30@5f. The wheels of commerce were again set in motion. Specie began to arrive. In three weeks the banks increased their metallic reserve two millions and a half. The Citizens' Bank recommenced active operations on the 2d November, and the effect was highly beneficial. Sight funds on New-York went down to 4 ℔ cent. discount, and coin came rolling in. In a few days Foreign Exchange went up to 95@100, and on the 9th Sight receded to 2. Cotton advanced, and the market generally assumed a more buoyant tone. On the 10th, Sterling advanced to 100@101, after having remained under par for a period of forty consecutive days. The lowest authenticated sale of Sterling during the crisis was at 83½, and of Francs at 6f.50.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Jan. 2.	LOANS. Dec. 26.	SPECIE. Jan. 2.	SPECIE. Dec. 26.
Citizens' Bank..	3,116,953	3,062,756	1,776,775	1,686,170
Canal Bank......	2,023,266	2,037,386	1,497,133	1,311,037
Louisiana........	3,204,413	3,194,020	2,416,168	2,290,346
Louisiana State.	3,307,980	3,126,648	2,071,962	2,004,165
Mech. & Trad...	504,436	497,200	399,979	404,639
Bk. of N. Orl'ns.	1,089,832	1,086,674	609,113	512,023
Southern Bank..	336,617	345,932	357,933	373,588
Union Bank......	311,987	326,555	360,494	372,565
Bk. of J. Robb..	454,684	447,033	194,767	170,948
Crescent City...	264,371	241,608	128,780	127,127
Bk. of America..	2,500		262,394	216,189
Total.........	16,287,336	14,945,429	10,565,913	10,320,699
	Increase....	311,30[illegible]	Increase....	194,817

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Jan. 2.	CIRCULATION. Dec. 26.	DEPOSITS. Jan. 2.	DEPOSITS. Dec. 26.
Citizens' Bank..	1,396,675	1,264,630	2,858,447	2,728,466
Canal Bank......	822,360	808,648	1,057,604	1,049,869
Louisiana........	514,274	542,478	2,432,051	2,193,523
Louisiana State.	1,097,045	1,042,435	4,009,075	3,779,548
Mech. & Traders'	86,340	74,550	315,679	407,143
Bk. of N. Orleans	222,070	194,638	839,639	828,973
Southern Bank..	155,365	153,875	252,706	212,761
Union Bank......	250,320	234,125	527,056	488,881
Bank of J. Robb	265,370	277,875	297,357	289,186
Crescent City...			104,987	131,569
Bk. of America.	45,400	38,900	209,096	170,780
Total.........	4,855,949	4,336,624	12,539,274	12,[illegible]671
	Increase....	100,325	Increase....	[illegible]

BANKS.	EXCHANGES. Jan. 2.	EXCHANGES. Dec. 26.	DUE DIST. BANKS. Jan. 2.	DUE DIST. BANKS. Dec. 26.
Citizens' Bank....	947,182	881,812	308,388	290,705
Canal Bank.......	1,016,466	1,017,406	195,336	140,442
Louisiana.........	677,12[illegible]	564,830	486,803	431,007
Louisiana State..	599,726	432,189	461,693	374,138
Mech. & Traders'.	119,580	78,758	16,319	19,281
Bk. New-Orleans..	294,057	291,133	31,493	26,465
Southern Bank....	541,846	525,776		
Union Bank.......	286,419	266,936	47,386	41,866
Bank of J. Robb..	9,493	6,515	21,938	22,971
Total.........	4,414,422	3,961,212	1,560,072	1,353,496
	Increase....	453,210	Increase....	2[illegible]

Statement showing the weekly condition of the leading features of the New-Orleans Banks during the year 1857:

[illegible]

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Reading Railroad Company.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Jan. 11.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Reading Railroad Company, was held at their office to-day. Reporters were not admitted, but we have obtained the following statement of the business of the Road during the last year:

Receipts of the Road for year ending Nov. 30, 1857:

Travel 291,679, equal to 107,029 through passengers..............		$287,534 84
Merchandise Freight, 187,907.04 tons....		329,963 78
Coal Freights, 1,709,609.19 tons.........		2,412,929 87
United States Mail and Sundries.........		25,075 07
Total gross Receipts............		$3,055,521 56
Working Expenses—Transportation and Roadway.	$1,338,686 21	
Drawbacks and Allowances.	143,059 61—	1,481,745 22
Net Profit for the year..........		$1,583,776 34
Total interest for the year on Bonded debt............	$419,466 60	
Renewal Fund.........	120,008 21—	539,474 81
Dividend Fund for the year...........		$1,044,302 15
Which has been disposed of as follows:		
Dr. Balance of Interest ac't..	$164,218 26	
Dr. Balance of Renewal Fund	95,010 40	
Sinking Fund............	100,000 00	
July dividends, 4 ℔ cent....	447,497 18	
State tax on dividends......	44,741 71	
Taxes on real Estate.......	11,602 98	
Reserved for January dividend, Preferred Stock, 3 ℔ cent...	46,654 00—	910,638 19
Surplus................		$133,568 96

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Monday.—First Board.*—$2,000 City 6s, New, [illegible]; $300 City Coupon 6s, [illegible]; $500 City 6s, [illegible]; $5,000 City, Railroad [illegible]; [illegible] Susquehanna Canal 6s, [illegible]; $1,000 [illegible] Railroad [illegible]; $3,000 Northern Pennsylvania Railroad [illegible] [illegible] Reading Railroad [illegible] Pennsylvania R. R. [illegible] Schuylkill Navigation [illegible] Williamsport [illegible] Girard Bank [illegible] Union Canal [illegible] New Creek [illegible] Railroad [illegible]

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, Jan. 11.

Cleared.

Ships—Wm. Tell, [illegible], Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Venice, [illegible], Havana, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Alice, [illegible], Cienfuegos, [illegible] & Co.

Brigs—Creton, [illegible], Port au Prince, [illegible]; Jackin, Lovely, Norfolk, [illegible].

Schooners—[illegible].

Sloop Thomas Hall, Hull, Providence, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Nashville, Murray, Charleston [illegible] hours, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. [illegible]

Ship Bavaria, Townsend, Havre Nov. [illegible], with mdse. and 241 passengers to W. Whitlock, Jr.

Ship Ashburton, (of Newburyport,) [illegible] 6 ds., cotton to master.

Bark Von Berg, (Old.) [illegible], Hamburg Nov. [illegible], with mdse. and 265 passengers to E. Beck & Kunhardt. Had 19 deaths on the passage.

Bark Chevallie, [illegible], New-Orleans Dec. [illegible], with sugar to Kirkland & Von Sachs.

Bark Virginia, Hill, St. Thomas [illegible] ds., in ballast to Smith, Jones & Co.

Bark Japonica, (of Philadelphia) [illegible], Rio Janeiro Nov. [illegible], with coffee to master.

Bark Ermont, Beckner, Curacoa [illegible] ds., with salt, &c., to John M. Smith and Sons.

Brig Proteus, (of Bucksport,) [illegible], [illegible] Dec. 29, with sugar to J. E. Ward.

Brig Baltic, (of Camden,) Hooper, Minatitlan, [illegible] 23 ds., with mahogany to master. Experienced heavy weather off Hatteras, lost some sails.

Brig Tiberias, (of New-Orleans,) Le Cocq, Cienfuegos Dec. 22, with sugar to Chastelain & Ponvert.

Brig Alpha, (Br.) [illegible], Windsor, N. S., Dec. 17, potatoes to W. J. Walker.

Brig Billow, (Br.) Rathburn, Windsor, N. S., 20 ds., with potatoes to master.

Schr. Geo. Kilborn, [illegible], Portland, Me., 6 ds., with heading to order.

Schr. Plymouth Rock, Ryder, [illegible], to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Fairfax, Mott, Georgetown, D. C., with flour to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. William Carroll, Chipman, [illegible], Me., 6 ds., with stone, for Port Richmond.

Schr. Enterprise, Bentley, New-Bedford for [illegible].

Schr. Alice Rowe, Pike, New-Bedford, in ballast.

Schr. Mountain Eagle, Crockett, Rockland 5 ds., lime.

Schr. Gertrude Horton, Myers, Rockland 3 ds., lime.

Schr. Oneco, Smith, Provincetown for Norfolk.

Schr. L. H. Horton, ——, Boston for Tangier.

Sloop Active, D. Smith, Sag Harbor.

Steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.

Steamer Locust Point, French, Baltimore, [illegible] hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.

Below.

Ship Regina, Burgess, New-Orleans [illegible] ds., with mdse. to Robeson & Fosdick. [illegible]

WIND—During the day, S. S. E., with rain; outside the Hook, S. S. W., and blowing a gale.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—Arr. barks [illegible], New-Orleans; [illegible], Smith, Savannah; [illegible]; [illegible] Charleston; schrs. [illegible] Hall, Kilborn and [illegible] val Jacobs.

Arr. at Jacmel Dec. [illegible], schr. William Wilson, [illegible], New-York in 7 ds.

At Inagua Dec. [illegible], bark Charles Lee, [illegible], with guano [illegible]; schr. Souvenir, condemned; also, schr. J. S. Parker, for Philadelphia, [illegible].

NEWPORT, Jan. 11.—Arr. here to-day, bark [illegible], Capt. Very, from Zanzibar, of and for Salem.

Disasters, &c.

The following has been received, by letter, by [illegible] Walter, Esq.:

ST. THOMAS, Dec. 28.—The Br. ship [illegible], has been taken on the dock; the leak extended the whole length of the garboard streak. The [illegible] repairs, and sailed yesterday. The [illegible], arrived yesterday, leaking badly; will go on the dock. The Louisa, of Boston, with a cargo of lumber, leaks two feet in twelve hours; will need a thorough repair.

Spoken, &c.

Dec. 29, off Cienfuegos, bark Rover, from Rio Janeiro for New-Orleans, 38 ds. out.

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Janeiro Nov. [illegible], U. S. frigate St. Lawrence, all well; ships Waverley, from New-York for Melbourne, put in in distress; [illegible], from New-York for San Francisco—put in in distress; Augustine [illegible], from Glasgow for [illegible]—put in in distress; would be condemned; and others as before.

At Cienfuegos Dec. [illegible], barks [illegible], New-York [illegible]; [illegible], for Boston, [illegible]

[illegible]